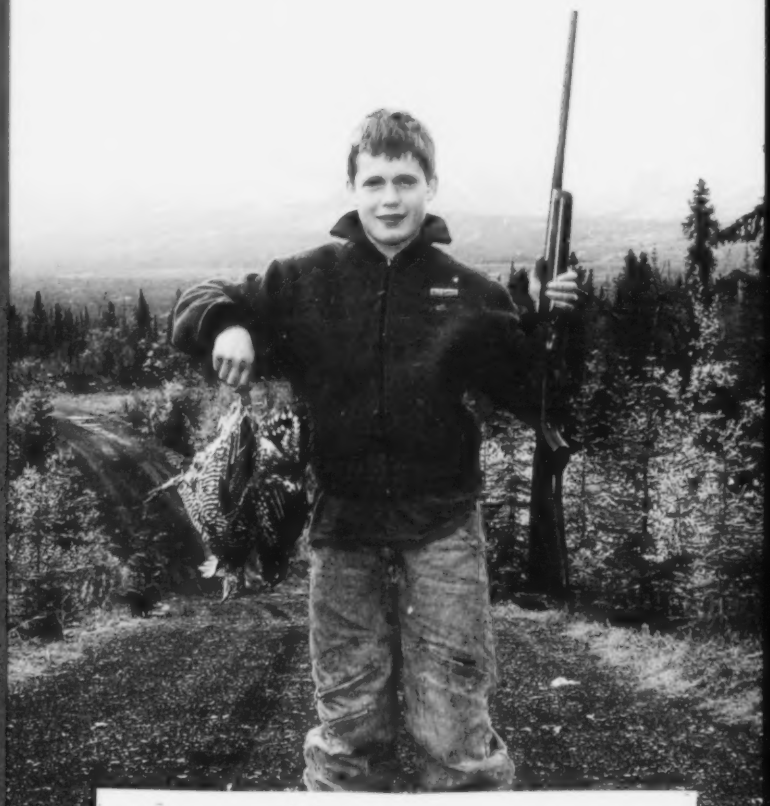
Yukon Hunting

2005 - 2006
REGULATIONS
SUMMARY



Maps show First Nation Category A Settlement Lands. Hunters must have prior consent, in writing, to hunt on these lands.

Yukon
Environment

Cover photo: Logan Kleedehn with grouse near Itsi Mountains
Photo credit: William Kleedehn

This booklet provides a summary of the current hunting regulations. It is your responsibility to know and obey the laws. If you are uncertain about a regulation, talk to your local Conservation Officer. Copies of the ***Wildlife Act*** and regulations are available at a cost of $5 from the Inquiry Centre in the main Yukon government building in Whitehorse. Phone (867) 667-5811. Outside Whitehorse call toll free 1-800-661-0408.

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HUNTING REGULATIONS SUMMARY 2005-2006

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Copies of this publication are available at all Environment Yukon offices or by mail from Environment Yukon, Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 2C6.

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INTRODUCTION

Keeping track of wildlife populations is crucial to management of these species. One of the most important methods that wildlife managers rely on is kill reports by hunters. It is mandatory to report your kill of a moose or caribou during the 2005 hunting season to an Environment Yukon office no later than February 10, 2006. However, it is best to report your kill as soon as possible and not wait for the deadline. Reporting your kill is easy; see page 12 for details.

Environment Yukon biologists are watching several wildlife populations closely. Among these are caribou in the Ethel Lake herd. This herd has been under a voluntary no-hunting request for the past three years and has had no reported caribou harvest. Environment Yukon would like to thank hunters for their cooperation in maintaining this caribou herd, and encourage them to continue with voluntarily not hunting the Ethel Lake caribou.

The moose population in the Faro area is also being watched as overharvest is a concern. Moose hunters in the Faro area are asked to continue to participate in the voluntary moose harvest management program, which began in 1999. Under this program, successful moose hunters report their kill within 48 hours to Environment Yukon or the TIP hotline. This allows Environment to track harvest, and if allowable harvest is reached, hunters will be asked to hunt moose elsewhere for the remainder of the season. See pages 3 and 26 for further details. The moose population in the Ethel and McQuesten Lakes area is also being watched. A voluntary moose harvest management program similar to Faro's may be introduced in the Mayo and upper Klondike Highway areas.

Last year we asked interested hunters to pick up sampling kits for bison, moose, caribou, mountain goat and sheep, to assist in establishing a database on the general health of these species throughout the Yukon. We are asking this year for more hunters to participate in this simple but important program. See page 5 for further details.

This year we have made no major regulations changes that will affect hunters. However, there have been additions to First Nations settlement lands in Kwanlin Dun and Kluane regions. We ask that you take a few moments to familiarize yourself with the regulations and guidelines that are in place, and ensure that your hunt plans take into account new and existing First Nation settlement lands.

Good hunting!

Handling biological submissions

Rotting submissions are dangerous for biological staff to handle because of the risk of blood poisoning. To reduce this risk, please keep the submission frozen or strip off the flesh and dry the remaining tissue.

Collared or marked wildlife

Wildlife has been collared in several areas throughout the Yukon as part of ongoing management programs. While it is illegal to harvest collared wildlife, it can happen in error. If this should happen to you please report it to the nearest Environment Yukon office or Conservation Officer. It is important that collars are returned to Environment Yukon. Hunters are cautioned against eating the meat of a collared animal as the drugs used during capture are not approved for human consumption.

VOLUNTARY NO-HUNTING REQUESTS

Yukon hunters have asked for an opportunity to show that some conservation goals can be achieved through voluntary no-hunting requests, without the need for regulation. The following are the voluntary no-hunting requests for this year.

Voluntary moose harvest management GMS 4-42 through 46

Signs are posted at the main access points to these game management subzones asking successful resident hunters to report their moose kills to the local Environment Yukon office within 48 hours of the kill. You may also report by calling 1-800-661-0525. Harvest is carefully monitored through the season. If the maximum allowable harvest for the area is reached, new signs will be posted asking hunters to hunt elsewhere for the remainder of the season.

Hunters are also requested to refrain from "special guiding" non-residents for moose in GMS 4-42 through 4-46. Your cooperation is appreciated and your voluntary compliance is a contribution towards a sustainable harvest for generations to come.

Voluntary no-hunting of Porcupine caribou cows

Due to a decline in the population of the Porcupine caribou herd over the past decade, hunters are asked to consider refraining from harvesting female caribou. The population of the herd today is 123,000 animals compared to 178,000 ten years ago.

The Porcupine Caribou Management Board and the department are asking hunters to voluntarily avoid shooting cows as an alternative to regulation. The department will continue to monitor the harvest to determine whether the voluntary approach is effective in reducing cow harvest. To assist in the monitoring of the harvest we ask that you please advise the check station personnel of the sex of the animal that you shot.

Grizzly Bears in Ni'iinlii'njik (Fishing Branch) Wilderness Preserve

Environment Yukon respectfully asks all hunters not to hunt grizzly bears inside the Ni'iinlii'njik (Fishing Branch) Wilderness Preserve. The Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation is asking its citizens to comply with this request as well.

Bear hunting has been prohibited in Fishing Branch Ecological Reserve at the centre of this protected area since 1993 and we're asking you to voluntarily avoid hunting grizzly bears in the Wilderness Preserve that surrounds the Ecological Reserve.

Ethel Lake Caribou Herd

Environment Yukon respectfully asks all hunters not to hunt the Ethel Lake Caribou Herd. The First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun and the Selkirk First Nation are asking their citizens to comply with this request as well.

This is a small herd of about 300 animals. Surveys have shown that few calves born in this herd have survived to adulthood in recent years. That means adult caribou removed as a result of hunting and natural causes are not being replaced, and herd size is probably shrinking. The Mayo District RRC has recommended all hunters avoid this herd until recruitment improves.

That's why we're asking you, and other licensed hunters, to participate in the voluntary closure along with subsistence hunters. If everyone cooperates, there will be more caribou for all a few years down the road, and no need for strict regulations to protect the herd. The herd ranges in subzones 3-18, 4-01 to 4-04, 4-09 and 4-10.

HOW YOU CAN HELP WILDLIFE STUDIES

NORTHERN CONTAMINANTS PROGRAM

The Northern Contaminants Program monitors contaminant levels in Yukon moose and caribou. The conclusions after twelve years of the program are:

- For the most part, mammals, birds and plants in the Yukon are free from contamination.
- Some animals have high levels of cadmium in their organs.
- Cadmium levels in Yukon moose and caribou appear to be stable and not changing over time.

What is Cadmium?

Cadmium is a toxic metal found in natural ecosystems in the Yukon. Cadmium works its way from rocks into soil, and then into plants through their roots. Animals eating those plants absorb the cadmium. Once it is in the body, cadmium may accumulate in the liver and kidney. Older animals tend to have higher levels of cadmium than younger ones. If kidney cadmium levels get high enough, there is potential for kidney disfunction, though this has not been noted in the Yukon. Cadmium does not accumulate in the meat (muscle) of animals.

Recommendations for Consumption

These recommendations are based on eating these amounts every year. If you don't eat any this year, you can eat twice as much next year and remain within the recommended limits.

If a person takes in too much cadmium, they could develop kidney problems.

There has been no limit placed on the amount of meat (muscle) recommended for consumption.

Cigarettes contain high levels of cadmium. Smokers should reduce their intake of cadmium from other sources accordingly.

Maximum # Organs /Year		
	Kidneys	Livers
Caribou	7-32	4-16
Moose	1	1

For more information about contaminants in wildlife, please contact your local Environment Yukon office or the Yukon Contaminant Committee at (867) 667-3283.

Donate moose and caribou liver and kidneys to science and you could win a free charter flight

Studies continue to determine the levels of cadmium, lead, mercury, and other heavy metals in Yukon moose and caribou. Biological samples are needed, and that's where hunters like you come in. If you have a successful moose or caribou hunt this season, please deliver the following samples to the nearest Environment Yukon office.

- kidney (whole)
- liver (about 0.5 kg)
- muscle tissue (about 0.5 kg)
- incisor bar (front teeth)

Each sample should be put in a clean plastic bag and frozen as soon as possible. This is a request for assistance, not a legal requirement. The results of this study will be available to the public.

Win a charter flight!

Everyone who brings in a sample will have their name entered into a draw for a free charter flight with Alpine Aviation to a value of $1,000. The draw will take place on Dec 1, 2005.

ENVIRONMENT YUKON: MONITORING WILDLIFE HEALTH

Environment Yukon needs your help! The list of species for which voluntary samples are requested for disease testing has been expanded to include not just moose and bison but also caribou, sheep, and mountain goat. Sample kits will be available from any Environment Yukon office before hunting season begins and should be returned as soon as possible after the hunt. Hunters are asked to submit samples of fresh blood and fecal matter from their kills. Any parasites found on a carcass should also be submitted for identification. These samples will assist the department in establishing baseline information and monitoring changes in the health of hunted wildlife.

If you're interested in participating, please contact Lab Technician Philip Merchant at (867) 667-5285.

HOW MANY LAMBS DID YOU SEE?

Tell us about the nursery sheep you saw and we'll give you predictions about future population trends! See details on the tear-out form - page 33.

SOUTHERN LAKES WILDLIFE SURVEY

Call the Southern Lakes Wildlife Hotline and you could win a helicopter caribou survey trip.

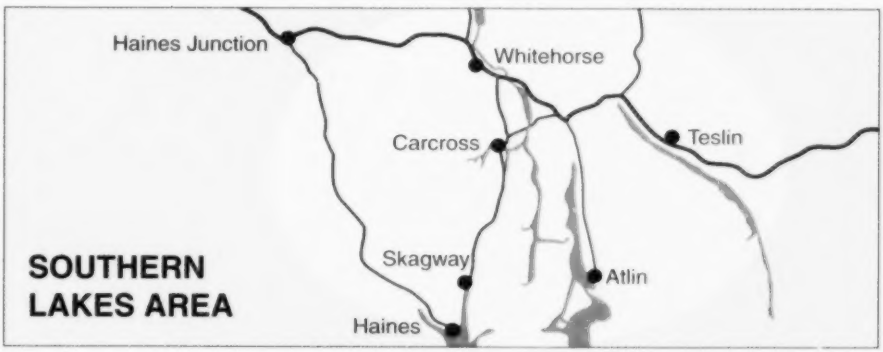
Please call 1-800-661-0525 whenever you see a caribou, moose, sheep, goat, bear, wolf or wolverine in the Southern Lakes Caribou Recovery Area.

Tell us where, when and how many animals you saw. Every fifth caller will receive a Southern Lakes coffee mug.

Give us your name and phone number and we'll enter your name in a draw for a helicopter flight as part of a Southern Lakes caribou survey this winter. The draw will be held on October 1, 2005.

Your sighting report will help us pinpoint the caribou's winter range and migratory routes. It will also help everyone make informed land use decisions.

CALL 1-800-661-0525



LICENCES AND SEALS

FIRST YOU NEED A HUNTING LICENCE

You must have a valid hunting licence to hunt in the Yukon. The current licence year runs from April 1, 2005 to March 31, 2006.

Licence Fees GST extra

Big Game and Small Game		Small Game Only	
Yukon resident	$10	Yukon resident	$5
Non-resident Canadian	$75	Non-resident	$20
Non-resident alien	$150		
Trapping concession holder	$5		
Indian or Inuit	Free		
Yukon resident 65 or older	Free		

You can get a hunting licence at:

- any Environment Yukon office,
- Territorial Agents in other Yukon communities,
- selected sporting goods stores, and
- the Yukon Fish and Game Association.

You may obtain only one hunting licence of the same type during any licensing year unless your licence is lost or destroyed. See page 7.

You must carry your licence

You must sign your licence, carry it with you when hunting, and produce it when asked to do so by a Conservation Officer or RCMP Officer.

A Yukon resident is:

A Canadian citizen or landed immigrant whose main residence has been in the Yukon for at least 12 months before applying for a licence, and who has been physically present in the Yukon for at least 185 days during that period. A ***Residency Exemption*** declaration form is available for residents who maintain their principal residence here, but who must leave the territory for work, to attend school or for medical reasons. Residency Exemption forms are available at all Environment Yukon offices.

You cannot hold resident hunting licences in two jurisdictions

It is unlawful to apply for or obtain a Yukon resident hunting licence if you hold a valid resident hunting licence in another jurisdiction.

Hunter check stops

Conservation Officers will be setting up hunter check stations on Yukon roads during the big game hunting season. Conservation Officers use check stops to collect information for wildlife management programs and to conduct inspections to ensure that hunters are complying with the ***Wildlife Act***. Your cooperation is appreciated.

BIG GAME SEALS

Seal Fees			GST extra
Moose $5	Sheep $10	Bison $50	Black Bear $5
Caribou $5	Goat $10	Grizzly Bear $25	

Before you hunt, you must first obtain a big game seal for each animal you plan to hunt.

- Big game seals are provided free of charge to First Nation citizens and Yukon residents 65 years of age or older.
- Big game seals are not required for coyote, wolverine or wolves. However pelt sealing is required for wolf and wolverine that are harvested. See page 41.

You must carry your seals and...

You must carry your big game seals with you every time you hunt big game. When you kill a big game animal, you must **immediately cancel the seal** by cutting out the tabs which indicate the date, the sex of the animal, and the zone in which it was taken. You must then attach the seal to a recognizable part of the animal and leave it attached until you get the animal home, or until it has been inspected by a Conservation Officer.

LOST LICENCES AND SEALS

If your licence or seals are lost or destroyed, you must replace them before you hunt again. To replace them you must fill out an affidavit and pay a **$2 fee** for each licence or seal. Affidavits can be obtained at Environment Yukon offices or from Territorial Agents.

LOAN OR TRANSFER OF LICENCES

It is unlawful to use another person's licence, seal or permit or allow another person to use yours. An exception is provided for young hunters aged 12 and 13 who must use the seal of the accompanying adult if they hunt a big game animal.

YOUNG HUNTERS

- You must be at least 12 years old to be eligible for a big game hunting licence.
- All hunters born after April 1, 1987 are required to have successfully completed a recognized hunter education program before they become eligible for a licence, unless they held a licence the previous year. You will be able to meet this requirement by showing your certificate from a Yukon Hunter Education and Ethics Development (HEED) workshop, or a Hunter Education certificate from any jurisdiction in Canada or the United States. Yukon HEED workshops are held throughout the Yukon each year.
- There are no age restrictions for a small game hunting licence.
- It is unlawful for a parent or guardian to allow a child under 16 years of age to hunt any species of wildlife unless the child is accompanied by a person 19 years of age or older who holds a valid licence for that species, or who is a licenced guide provided by a licenced Yukon outfitter.

Federal firearm laws

- To legally carry a firearm when you are under the age of 18, you must have a valid Firearm Possession Licence for minors, or be under the direct and immediate supervision of the adult who legally posesses the firearm.
- You must be at least 12 years of age to be eligible for a Firearm Possession Licence for minors. Exceptions are made for aboriginal youth taking part in traditional hunts, and for subsistence hunters (aboriginal and non-aboriginal).
- If you are 12 to 17 years of age you must pass the Canadian Firearms Safety Course before you can obtain a Firearm Possession Licence for minors. Exceptions are made for aboriginal youths taking part in traditional hunts, and for subsistence hunters (aboriginal and non-aboriginal).

AUGUST 2005 TO JULY 2006

AUGUST 2005

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

SEPTEMBER 2005

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

OCTOBER 2005

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23/30	24/31	25	26	27	28	29

NOVEMBER 2005

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

DECEMBER 2005

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

JANUARY 2006

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

FEBRUARY 2006

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28				

MARCH 2006

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

APRIL 2006

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23/30	24	25	26	27	28	29

MAY 2006

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

JUNE 2006

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

JULY 2006

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23/30	24/31	25	26	27	28	29

PERMIT HUNTS

If you wish to hunt wood bison, sheep, goat, moose or caribou in a permit area, you must first submit an application to be included in the permit hunt lottery for one of these species. It is unlawful to hunt these species in their respective permit hunt areas without a valid permit.

PERMIT HUNT APPLICATIONS

- Only Yukon residents are eligible to apply in the permit hunt lottery.
- Applications must be filed with a Conservation Officer no later than the **third** Friday in June. Experience tells us that most hunters intending to apply for a hunt in a permit area wait until the last few days before the deadline. Avoid line ups. Apply early.
- A $10 fee must be submitted with each permit hunt application, GST extra. All permit application fees are non-refundable.
- Permits are mailed to successful applicants.
- Sheep, goat, moose, and caribou hunters who receive a permit are not eligible for another permit for that species the following year unless there are permits left over after the draw.
- Bison hunters can not obtain more than one bison permit every 5 licence years. This means if you win a bison permit for the 2005/2006 season you will not be eligible to apply for another bison permit until the 2010/2011 season.
- The area described on the permit is the only place in the permit hunt area where the holder may hunt for that species.
- Season dates for each permit area are noted on the permit.
- All wood bison permit holders are required to successfully complete a Bison Hunting Workshop immediately prior to the start of the wood bison hunting season.

How the permit hunt lottery works

Step 1. For each species, a computer program randomly picks names from the group of applicants. It's like picking names out of a hat with one important difference. The computer draw is weighted in favour of applicants who were not drawn for that species in the past. Here's how the weighting system works.

- If this is the first year you have applied for a permit for that species, your name goes into the computer file once.
- If this is the second year you have applied for a permit, and you were unsuccessful last year, your name goes in the computer file twice.
- For each year in which you fail to win a permit, your name goes in the computer file an extra time the following year, until you win a permit. The weighting system heavily favours those names appearing more than once.
- If you won a permit last year for sheep, goat, moose or caribou and decide to apply again this year for the same species, you are only eligible for a permit if there are any left over after the draw. Since leftover permits are rare, your chances of getting one are small. The real benefit of applying for a permit at this time is that your name will go in the hat twice if you apply again the following year.

Step 2. Permits for specific subzones are issued to those on the list according to their rank and alternate choices, if any, indicated on their application. For example, the first person on the list for sheep will get a permit for the subzone they marked as their first choice. Each subsequent person on the list will get a permit for their subzone of first choice OR, if all those permits are gone, their subzone of second choice OR, if all those permits are gone, their subzone of third choice. A hunter is unsuccessful if the first, second or third choice is unavailable.

Species	Hunt Code	Subzones	Permits Available	Number of Applicants in 2004 *No. of applicants choosing* 1st	2nd	3rd
Sheep	101	7-21	2	10	16	8
	102	7-22	20	61	37	18
	103	7-23	7	32	32	11
	104	7-25	6	15	6	10
	105	7-27	4	13	14	12
	106	7-30	15	37	25	13
	107	7-31	6	11	19	16
	108	7-32	7	16	10	19
	109	9-03 (bow hunting)	10	12	4	1
	110	1-25, 1-28	2	30	1	2
Goat	201	7-34	1	18	26	-
	202	7-35	2	37	17	-
Moose	301	7-01, 7-02, 7-04, 7-05	4	21	34	16
	302	7-03	2	10	17	13
	303	from 7-06 to 7-12	3	10	18	25
	304	from 7-13 to 7-21, 7-24 to 7-27	3	44	34	11
	305	7-22, 7-23, 7-28 to 7-36	4	27	18	14
	306	from 9-01 to 9-07	4	46	20	3
	307	5-30, 5-33, 5-35, 5-40, 5-42, 5-45 to 5-47	10	72	26	15
	308	5-36, 5-37, 5-38, 5-39	4	6	11	10
	309	5-41	1	8	3	13
	310	5-28, 5-31, 5-32, 5-34	3	7	2	4
Caribou	401	5-11, 5-13 from 5-22 to 5-26	12	44	8	19
	402	August from 10-05 to 10-09 from 10-17 to 10-19 from 11-02 to 11-18 from 11-20 to 11-23	6	19	20	3
	403	September from 10-05 to 10-09 from 10-17 to 10-19 from 11-02 to 11-18 from 11-20 to 11-23	24	44	26	9
	404	from 5-29 to 5-41	TBA	60	47	20
	405	from 5-42 to 5-48	TBA	71	60	15
Wood Bison	501	Dec/Feb North 5-25, 26, 29-34, 42, 43 and north third of 5-40	minimum 75	141	123	105
	502	Jan/March North 5-25, 26, 29-34, 42, 43 and north third of 5-40		195	157	121
	503	Dec/Feb South 7-01, 2, 4, 5, 13/5-35, 37, 39, 41, 44-49, and south two thirds of 5-40		153	125	111
	504	Jan/March South 7-01, 2, 4, 5, 13/5-35, 37, 39, 41, 44-49, and south two thirds of 5-40		140	179	125

Permit hunt joint applications

(applies to sheep, goat, and caribou only)

Two persons who wish to hunt together for sheep, goat, or caribou may apply jointly on one application. Be aware, chances of being drawn are based on the number of times the *first* name on the application is on file. The fee for a joint application is $20, GST extra. If a joint application is drawn in the lottery, both applicants receive a permit for the same permit area. That's the benefit of a joint application. Otherwise if two people who wish to hunt together submit separate applications, the chances of getting permits for the same area are very slim.

Voluntary return of PHA and wood bison permits

Hunters successfully drawn for a PHA or wood bison permit may voluntarily return permits within 10 days of date of mailing of successful permit, in cases where permits will not be used. Their names will continue to be weighted in future draws as though they were unsuccessful in this year's draw. Application fees will not be refunded.

Hunt reporting requirements for permit holders

Permit holders are subject to special hunt reporting requirements, which are listed on the permit. Permit hunt are required to report the results of their hunt within 10 days of the end of the month following the season closure whether they were successful or not. For wood bison permit holders, only successful hunters are required to report. Season closures may differ between permit areas so be sure to read the instructions on the back of the permit.

Sheep hunting in the Richardson Moutains

The PHA for sheep in game management subzones 1-25 and 1-28 will not include Mt. Dennis.

EXTENDED-SEASON PERMIT HUNT FOR MOOSE IN ZONE 7

- An extended-season hunt for moose may take place in subzones 7-01 to 7-12 if the harvest quota of five moose is not taken during the regular-season permit hunt which ends October 31. Availability will be identified by November 11.
- The extended-season hunt will end on March 31, or sooner if the harvest quota is taken.
- Eligibility for the extended-season hunt is limited to those who have applied for a permit in this zone but were unsuccessful, and who have not already taken a moose in the 2005 season.
- Extended-season hunt permits are issued free of charge.
- If you are eligible and interested in the extended season hunt for moose you MUST contact the Environment Yukon office in Haines Junction, phone (867) 634-2247, between October 31 and November 15, 2005.

SPECIAL PERMITS REQUIRED FOR HUNTING GRIZZLY BEARS IN SUBZONES 1-04, 1-05, 1-12, 1-13, 1-14

The Yukon North Slope (Subzones 1-04, 1-05, 1-12, 1-13, 1-14) is closed to grizzly bear hunting except by special permit from Environment Yukon. An annual harvest quota of five bears has been set for this region. The quota was set in consultation with Inuvialuit beneficiaries who have special harvesting rights on the North Slope. All permits are administered by the Hunters and Trapper's Committee of Aklavik.

MANDATORY KILL REPORTING FOR MOOSE AND CARIBOU

The harvest of about 400 moose by licensed resident hunters in 2002 and 2003 is down from past years. While this may accurately reflect hunter success, it may also be because some hunters are failing to report their kill. Providing reliable harvest information in a timely fashion is the single most significant contribution hunters can make as responsible partners in moose management.

Harvest reporting is a legal requirement of the Wildlife Regulations. Hunters who fail to report their moose and caribou kills by February 10, 2006 can be assessed fines up to $50,000, or other penalties, under the ***Wildlife Act***.

Everyone who kills a moose or caribou MUST report the kill to an Environment Yukon office no later than February 10, 2006.

When you come into the office, or report by telephone, our staff will fill out a form and record the species, sex, location and date of your kill. Please ensure that you have the kill location, sex of the animal, date and your hunting licence and seal numbers readily available for reference.

2004/2005 LICENSED BIG GAME HARVEST

Harvest information from mandatory kill reports, biological submission reports and outfitter declarations. Includes only licensed harvest as follows:

ZONE	Moose	Caribou	Sheep	Goat	G. Bear	B. Bear
	Number of animals taken by resident + non-resident hunters					
1	1 + 0	10 + 0	1 + 0	0 + 0	0 + 0	0 + 0
2	26 + 69	297 + 90	9 + 70	0 + 0	3 + 17	6 + 1
3	47 + 0	0 + 0	0 + 0	0 + 0	2 + 0	12 + 1
4	90 + 69	22 + 19	3 + 10	0 + 0	2 + 4	8 + 5
5	41 + 22	17 + 8	25 + 48	0 + 0	4 + 8	8 + 1
6	Kluane National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary. No licensed harvest.					
7	8 + 0	1 + 0	59 + 8	1 + 0	1 + 0	10 + 0
8	55 + 17	4 + 8	3 + 3	0 + 0	2 + 0	5 + 0
9	8 + 0	0 + 0	2 + 0	0 + 0	1 + 0	11 + 0
10	54 + 27	14 + 18	1 + 6	0 + 0	3 + 3	9 + 0
11	58 + 23	14 + 14	0 + 4	1 + 5	1 + 1	4 + 0
Total Harvest	388 + 227 = 615	379 + 157 = 536	103 + 149 = 252	2 + 5 = 7	19 + 33 = 52	73 + 8 = 81

Bison: Zone 5 North Bison: Zone 5 South	Resident harvest (51) + Non-resident harvest (4) = 55

NON-RESIDENTS MUST BE GUIDED

To hunt big game, non-resident *aliens* must be outfitted by a registered Yukon outfitter. Non-resident *Canadians* must be outfitted by a registered Yukon outfitter OR guided by a resident holding a Special Guiding Licence. All non-residents must pay harvest fees on any big game animals killed, prior to leaving the Yukon.

Non-resident harvest fees GST extra

Coyote	$50	Wolf	$75
Wolverine	$75	Black Bear	$75
Moose	$150	Caribou	$150
Mountain Goat	$200	Mountain Sheep	$250
Grizzly Bear Male	$500	Grizzly Bear Female	$750
Bison	$500		

Hunting of wolverine, mountain goat, mountain sheep, bison, and Grizzly bear in most areas, is not allowed under a Special Guiding Licence.

Your responsibilities as a guide

These responsibilities apply to all guides, including Yukon residents guiding under a Special Guiding Licence.

- You must accompany your hunter at all times when hunting. See page 19 for details on what it means to accompany a hunter.
- If your hunter commits a violation of the ***Wildlife Act*** you must mark the site and report the violation to a Conservation Officer as soon as possible.
- You have a reasonable responsibility to ensure that the hunting laws, including those applying to the waste of meat and hides, are followed.
- You must complete and sign an Outfitter/Chief Guide/Hunter Report within 10 days of the end of the month in which the hunt occurred, whether or not any wildlife was killed.

Please remember the voluntary "no special guiding" request for moose in GMS 4-42 through 4-46.

Your responsibilities as a guided non-resident

- You are responsible for following the hunting laws and ensuring that the meat and hide of any animal you kill is not wasted. See page 24.
- You will be required to sign a legal document called an Outfitter/Chief Guide/Hunter Report. You should check this form carefully to make sure the information provided by your guide is accurate, including the kill location(s), dates and names of all people who acted as your guide.
- If you kill a big game animal you must pay the harvest fee before leaving the Yukon or within 10 days of the end of the hunt, whichever occurs first.

Other laws non-residents and guides should be aware of

- It is unlawful to act as a guide without a valid guiding licence.
- All big game guides must be Canadian citizens or permanent residents of Canada.
- Outfitters must provide a separate guide for each big game hunter.

SPECIAL GUIDING LICENCES

If you hold a valid Yukon resident big game hunting licence, you may apply for a special licence to guide a non-resident Canadian living in Canada. It is unlawful to accept payment for this service. You must meet all your responsibilities as a guide as described on the previous page. Harvest fees must be paid on all big game animals killed.

Species and areas

Special Guiding Licences are only available for the following species and areas (see page 13), subject to the general hunting laws:

- Moose in Zones 1, 2, 3, 8, 10 and 11 and Subzones 4-01, 4-02, 4-04 to 4-50; 5-01 to 5-21, 5-25, 5-27, 5-29, 5-43, 5-44, 5-48 to 5-51; and 9-08 to 9-11.
- Caribou in Zones 1 and 2 and Subzones 4-01, 4-02, 4-04 to 4-50; 5-04, 5-05, 5-08, 5-15 to 5-17; 8-01 to 8-11, 8-18 to 8-25; 10-01 to 10-04, 10-10 to 10-16, 10-20 to 10-32; 11-01, 11-19, 11-24 to 11-46.
- Grizzly bear in Subzones 5-48 to 5-50; 7-13 to 7-35; 9-01, 9-02, 9-04 and 9-08 to 9-11.
- Black bear, wolf and coyote in Zones 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 and Subzones 4-01, 4-02 and 4-04 to 4-50.

A person guided under a Special Guiding Licence may hunt only in the area shown on the licence.

How often?

- Residents can obtain a Special Guiding Licence once every three years.
- Non-residents may be guided under a Special Guiding Licence once every three years.

Applications

- A non-refundable $10 fee must be paid when an application for a Special Guiding Licence is made. Applications are available at Environment Yukon offices.

EXPORTING WILDLIFE FROM THE YUKON

You must obtain an export permit before removing or shipping wildlife parts from the Yukon. An export permit will be issued only if all biological submissions have been made, and all harvest fees have been paid. Sheep horns must have a metal plug inserted by a Conservation Officer or wildlife technician BEFORE an export permit is issued.

Every shipment containing wildlife parts must be clearly marked on the outside showing:

- name and address of the sender,
- number of the export permit, and
- a true statement of contents.

If you wish to export grizzly bear, black bear, polar bear, wolf, otter, lynx or wood bison or parts thereof out of Canada, you must first obtain a special export permit from a Conservation Officer. The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) applies to these animals. See www.cites.ca for more information.

CITES permits are currently issued free of charge, but require a **24-hour advance notice.**

Many countries have their own import requirements for wildlife parts. Please check with the importing country if you are uncertain of those requirements.

HUNTING ON FIRST NATION LANDS

Definitions

Developed Settlement Land means any parcel of land designated as developed by mutual agreement of Government and the First Nation. The presence or absence of building or other structures is not an indication of a parcel's designation.

Undeveloped Settlement Land means any parcel of land that has not been designated as developed.

Fee Simple Land means the common type of private property that many people own along with their house.

Navigable Waterway means any waterbody that can be navigated with a boat, raft, canoe or kayak.

Waterfront Right-of-Way means the 30-metre-wide right-of-way existing around navigable waters within or beside settlement lands.

Ten Yukon First Nations hold legal title to a total of approximately 30,041 km^2 of land in the Yukon. About two-thirds of these lands are Category A Settlement Lands which include surface and sub-surface ownership. The remaining third are Category B Settlement Lands and fee simple lands which include surface ownership only. Written permission from the First Nation is required before hunting on all Category A Settlement Lands. *Undeveloped* Category B Settlement Lands are open to public hunting.

LOCATING FIRST NATION LANDS ON WHICH YOU MUST HAVE CONSENT TO HUNT

The maps in this booklet show the larger blocks of Category A Settlement Lands. You must have consent, in writing, to hunt on these lands. Smaller blocks, and all other First Nation lands, are marked on detailed maps which can be viewed at Environment Yukon offices or the local First Nation's office. It's a good idea to check these detailed maps when planning your hunt destination.

YOUR RIGHTS

- You have a right to hunt on undeveloped Category B Settlement Lands without proof of consent from the local First Nation, subject to the responsibilities described here and the general hunting laws.

Tetlit Gwich'in lands

The Tetlit Gwich'in are the traditional people of the Fort McPherson region near the Yukon-NWT border. Tetlit Gwich'in settlement lands in the Peel River area of the Yukon also require proof of consent. Those lands are marked on the Zone 1 and 2 maps in this booklet. For more information contact your local Environment Yukon office or the Tetlit Gwich'in office in Fort MacPherson at (867) 952-2330 or by fax at (867) 952-2212.

- Where a waterfront right-of-way lies on Category A Settlement Lands you have a right to hunt waterfowl, but no other wildlife, in the right-of-way, subject to the responsibilities described here and the general hunting laws. This does not apply to the few cases where there is no waterfront right-of-way.
- When hunting by boat on a *navigable waterway* bordering on First Nation land, you have a right to hunt wildlife standing on gravel bars, other parts of the shoreline below the high water mark, or islands which are not part of First Nation land, subject to the responsibilities described here and the general hunting laws.

  Please check the detailed maps at Environment Yukon offices to determine the exact boundary between First Nation land and the navigable waterbody where you plan to hunt.

YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES

- When using *undeveloped* First Nation land you must NOT:
  - damage the land or structures,
  - commit acts of mischief, or
  - interfere with the use and enjoyment of the land by the First Nation.

  A person who does any of these things is considered to be a trespasser.
- When planning a hunting trip, you must find out whether or not your destination is on First Nation land. First check the maps in this booklet, then check the detailed maps available for viewing at Environment Yukon offices.
- When using First Nation land within the limits of public access rights you must comply with any laws set by the First Nation for the purpose of managing the land and resources. The best way to ensure compliance is to contact a First Nation before using their land.

ASKING FOR PROOF OF CONSENT

If you want to hunt on Category A Settlement Land you must obtain written proof of consent. You can contact the First Nation and ask for written permission to hunt on that land. Verbal permission from a friend who is a member of the First Nation IS NOT consent. You must obtain consent, in writing, from the First Nation Chief and Council or Administration.

Champagne and Aishihik First Nations:
(867) 634-2288 or 634-2280 (Haines Junction)
First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun: (867) 996-2265 (Mayo)
Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation: (867) 863-5576 (Carmacks)
Kluane First Nation: (867) 841-4247 (Burwash Landing)
Kwanlin Dun First Nation: (867) 633-7800 (Whitehorse)
Selkirk First Nation: (867) 537-3331 (Pelly Crossing)
Ta'an Kwäch'än Council: (867) 668-3613 (Whitehorse)
Teslin Tlingit Council: (867) 390-2532 (Teslin)
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in: (867) 993-5385 (Dawson)
Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation: (867) 966-3606 (Old Crow)

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Contact one of the First Nations listed above, your local Conservation Officer, or the Environment Yukon Land Claim Section at (867) 667-3092; outside Whitehorse call toll free 1-800-661-0408, extension 3092.

RIGHTS & RESPONSIBILITIES OF FIRST NATION HUNTERS

1 IF YOU ARE A BENEFICIARY OF A YUKON FIRST NATION WITH A FINAL AGREEMENT...

Your rights - You have a right to hunt for food ***inside*** the Traditional Territory of your own First Nation. In this area you can harvest male or female animals, at any time of year, with no bag limits, subject to regulation by your First Nation. You do not need a Yukon hunting licence to exercise your right at this time.

Your responsibilities - If you want to hunt ***outside*** your Traditional Territory:

- you must have a valid Yukon hunting licence and you must comply with the ***Wildlife Act*** and the hunting regulations that apply to all hunters, OR
- you must have written consent from a First Nation with a Final Agreement to hunt for food in part of its Traditional Territory that does not overlap with the Traditional Territory of another First Nation. In this area you can harvest male or female animals, at any time of year, with no bag limits, subject to regulation by that First Nation. You do not need a Yukon hunting licence to exercise your right at this time.

2 IF YOU ARE A BENEFICIARY OF A YUKON FIRST NATION WITHOUT A FINAL AGREEMENT...

Your rights - You have a right to hunt for food ***outside*** the Traditional Territories of First Nations with Final Agreements, without a Yukon hunting licence. In these areas you can harvest male or female animals, at any time of year, with no bag limits.

Your responsibilities - If you want to hunt ***inside*** the Traditional Territory of a First Nation with a Final Agreement:

- you must have a valid Yukon hunting licence and you must comply with the ***Wildlife Act*** and the hunting regulations that apply to all hunters, OR
- you must have written consent from a First Nation with a Final Agreement to hunt for food in part of its Traditional Territory that does not overlap with the Traditional Territory of another First Nation. In this area you can harvest male or female animals, at any time of year, with no bag limits, subject to regulation by that First Nation. You do not need a Yukon hunting licence to exercise your right at this time.

3 IF YOU ARE AN INDIAN OR INUIT WITHOUT A YUKON FINAL AGREEMENT...

Your abilities - You may hunt for food ***outside*** the Traditional Territories of First Nations with Final Agreements, without a Yukon hunting licence. In these areas you can harvest male or female animals, at any time of year, with no bag limits.

(Beneficiaries of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement and the Gwichin Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement have additional rights laid out in their agreements.)

Your responsibilities - If you want to hunt ***inside*** the Traditional Territory of a First Nation with a Final Agreement you must have a valid Yukon hunting licence, you must comply with the ***Wildlife Act*** and the hunting regulations that apply to all hunters, and you may need a licensed guide. (See page 13 for details)

TRADITIONAL TERRITORIES
of Yukon First Nations with Final Agreements

Detailed maps of these traditional territories can be viewed at First Nation offices or Environment Yukon offices

TRADITIONAL TERRITORIES

of Yukon First Nations with Final Agreements

Detailed maps of these traditional territories can be viewed at First Nation offices or Environment Yukon offices

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GENERAL REGULATIONS

ACCOMPANYING A HUNTER

To accompany a hunter means to be close enough to:

- observe the person and communicate with them by unamplified voice,
- directly supervise and provide instruction to the person and to ensure their safety, and
- exercise reasonable control over the person to ensure they comply with the ***Wildlife Act*** while hunting.

AIRCRAFT AND HELICOPTERS

It is unlawful to:

- hunt wildlife from an aircraft,
- spot wildlife from an aircraft and hunt it within 48 hours, or communicate its location to a hunter on the ground,
- hunt wildlife within 48 hours of receiving information about the location of wildlife from a person who observed that wildlife from an aircraft,
- transport big game by helicopter,
- transport big game hunters, or be transported for the purpose of big game hunting, by helicopter,
- transport any vehicle by helicopter for the purpose of hunting, or
- hunt big game within six hours of arriving at a hunt camp by aircraft other than a commercial aircraft on a regularly scheduled flight from one airport to another.

It is unlawful to hunt collared wildlife.

Support the Hides for Habitat project

If you get a moose, caribou or bison this season, you'll have an opportunity to contribute to wildlife conservation while making full use of the animal. Donate the hide to the *Hides for Habitat* project and the revenue from its sale will be used to fund habitat conservation and anti-poaching efforts.

Each green hide has a value of $25 to $50 depending on its condition. The hides will be tanned and then sold for use in making clothing and crafts. The Yukon Fish and Game Association in cooperation with Environment Yukon will use 100 per cent of the revenue for conservation efforts, not office expenses.

Well-fleshed hides with few holes have the highest value. Dried hides have the lowest value. So please bring in your hides fresh, frozen or salted. (Salted hides should be well fleshed out make sure the salt can penetrate.) Half hides are also wanted.

If you live in Whitehorse, bring your moose, caribou and bison hides to Tutshi Tanning Limited at 48 MacDonald Road in Porter Creek (633-4293). If you live outside of Whitehorse, please contact your local Conservation Officer.

ATTRACTING DANGEROUS WILDLIFE

- It is unlawful to feed dangerous wildlife, or to leave food or garbage in a place where dangerous wildlife may have access to it. Dangerous wildlife includes bears, foxes, coyotes, wolves and cougars.
- A Conservation Officer can enter and inspect a building, other than a dwelling house, without a warrant if the officer believes on reasonable grounds that dangerous wildlife is or might be attracted to the place.
- If a Conservation Officer believes that an attractant poses a risk to public safety the Officer may issue a Dangerous Wildlife Protection Order directing the person in charge to clean up, contain or remove the attractant.

BAITING AND POISONING

It is unlawful to:

- use bait to hunt big game other than wolves or coyotes, or
- possess or use poison or drugs to kill, injure, disable or capture wildlife.

BOWHUNTING

- It is unlawful to hunt big game with a bow having a draw weight of less than 20 kg (45 lbs.) or broadhead arrows less than 710 mm (28 in.) in length.
- Sheep hunters in subzone 9-03 (Gray Ridge) are restricted to bowhunting only. Since this is a permit hunt area for sheep, you must first obtain a permit through the draw system.
- Bison hunters are not permitted to hunt with a bow.

Definitions

Hunting means shooting at, attracting, searching for, chasing, flushing, pursuing, following after or on the trail of, stalking or lying in wait for wildlife. If you do, or try to do, any of these things (a) with the intent to wound, kill or capture wildlife, or (b) while in the possession of a firearm or other weapon, you are considered to be hunting even if you do not actually wound, kill or capture wildlife.

Wildlife means a vertebrate animal of any species that is wild by nature, and includes wildlife in captivity but does not include fish. When referenced in the ***Wildlife Act*** and this booklet, the word wildlife includes dead or live wildlife, the whole or any part of wildlife, and the eggs and sperm of wildlife.

Specially Protected Wildlife means elk, deer, cougar, gyrfalcon, peregrine falcon, trumpeter swan and the Chisana Caribou Herd.

Big Game Animal means moose, caribou, wood bison, muskox, sheep, goat, black bear, grizzly bear, polar bear, wolf, wolverine and coyote.

Small Game Animal means snowshoe hare, arctic ground squirrel and porcupine.

Game Bird means grouse and ptarmigan.

Carcass includes ALL the body parts of a dead animal.

Possession means having something in any place for the use or benefit of yourself or another person. This includes something that you keep off your property or in the possession of another person.

When one person in a group has something in their possession with the knowledge and consent of the rest, it is considered to be in the possession of each member of the group.

CAPTIVE WILDLIFE

It is unlawful to:

- hunt wildlife for the purpose of keeping it in captivity, without a special permit, or
- hunt wildlife in captivity.

COMPULSORY SUBMISSIONS

- Every person who kills a mountain sheep, mountain goat, black bear, grizzly bear, wolverine, wolf or wood bison must deliver compulsory submissions to a Conservation Officer or wildlife technician.
- Compulsory submissions for sheep, goats and bears must be submitted no later than 10 days after the end of the open season in which the animal was killed, or at the request of a Conservation Officer.
- Compulsory submissions for bison must be submitted no later than 10 days after the end of the open season in which the bison was killed.
- Compulsory submissions for wolves and wolverine must be submitted within 15 days of the season closure or BEFORE the pelts are sold or transferred, whichever comes first. Submitted pelts are sealed with a numbered metal tag. A $10 sealing fee is charged for wolf and wolverine pelts, GST extra.
- All sheep horns will have a numbered metal plug inserted by a Conservation Officer or wildlife technician when they are brought in for inspection. All sheep horns must have this plug to be legally possessed.

Species	Compulsory Submission
Mountain sheep	skull attached to the horns including the entire eye socket
Mountain goat	skull attached to the horns
Black bear, female grizzly bear	complete skull
Male grizzly bear	baculum (penis bone) attached to the hide plus the complete skull
Wolf, wolverine	pelt ($10 sealing fee)

EVIDENCE OF SEX AND SPECIES

The following parts are considered legal evidence of sex and species:

- **Mountain sheep, mountain goat, moose and caribou:** the head or skull attached to the horns or antlers, or the mammary glands or scrotum attached to the carcass.
- **Male grizzly bear:** the baculum attached to the hide plus the complete skull. These parts must be retained until it has been inspected by a Conservation Officer. (See Compulsory Submissions for additional requirements).

FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION

It is unlawful to hunt big game with:

- a crossbow,
- a pistol or a revolver,
- a shotgun smaller than 20 gauge,
- a rifle calibre less than 6 mm [.24 calibre]; (a .22 calibre [5.6 mm] centrefire rifle may be used for wolves and coyotes),
- a muzzle loaded or black powder rifle less than 11.4 mm (.45 calibre),
- shotgun ammunition other than a slug,
- full metal-jacket bullets commonly known as "service ammunition", or
- a silencing device.

Minimum firearm requirements applying to wood bison will be specified on the permit.

It is unlawful to hunt migratory game birds in the Yukon using any shot other than non-toxic shot. It is unlawful to possess any shot other than non-toxic shot for the purpose of hunting these birds. Non-toxic shot is defined as steel shot, tungsten-iron shot, tungsten polymer shot, or bismuth shot.

It is unlawful to hunt wildlife with a set firearm. A set firearm is a firearm designed to be discharged when it is not being physically held by a person.

It is unlawful to hunt with an unsafe firearm.

Firearm includes any device that propels a projectile by means of an explosion, compressed gas, springs or strings. It includes a rifle, shotgun, handgun, spring gun, longbow or crossbow.

Loaded Firearm means a cartridge-loading firearm with a live shell or cartridge in the breech or chamber, or a muzzle-loading firearm with gunpowder and a projectile in the chamber and an ignition device in place.

FOUND CARCASSES, PARTS OR HORNS/ANTLERS

If you want to keep any part of a wildlife carcass found beside a road or anywhere else, you must first bring the item to a Conservation Officer and apply for a permit. The officer will ask a few questions and if everything is in order, a permit will likely be issued. Permits cannot be issued for certain species protected by federal legislation. These species may be retained for museum display.

HARASSING WILDLIFE

It is unlawful to harass wildlife. Harass means to worry, exhaust, fatigue, annoy, plague, pester, tease or torment. It is unlawful to:

- chase wildlife with a vehicle or boat,
- try to interfere with the movement of wildlife across a road or waterbody,
- capture, handle or manipulate wildlife or allow your dog to chase or molest big game animals, furbearing animals or specially protected wildlife.

HOURS OF HUNTING

- It is unlawful to hunt any wildlife between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.
- Where the sun does not rise or set daily, it is unlawful to hunt wildlife when the centre of the sun is more than 6° below the horizon. This is known as astronomical twilight, which means it is dark enough to see stars.

NON-HUNTING KILLS

- If you kill a big game animal, lynx, fox, eagle, hawk, falcon or specially protected wildlife **accidentally** or to **prevent your own starvation**, you must report it to a Conservation Officer as soon as possible.
- If you kill a bear or other animal in **self-defence** you must report it to a Conservation Officer as soon as possible. **You may kill the animal only if there is an immediate threat of serious injury and all practical means of averting the threat have been exhausted.** Under no circumstances may you kill a goat, sheep, caribou or bird in self-defence.
- If you kill a bear or other animal in **defence of property** you must report it to a Conservation Officer as soon as possible. **You may kill the animal only if there is an immediate threat of substantial damage to property and all practical means of averting the threat have been exhausted.** You cannot kill a bear that has been attracted to a kill site unless it is necessary for self defence. Under no circumstances may you kill a goat, sheep, moose, caribou or bird in defence of property.
- Regulations prohibiting the waste of meat or fur also apply to non-hunting kills.

If you do not report a non-hunting kill as soon as possible, you may be charged under the *Wildlife Act*.

PUBLIC SAFETY AND PRIVATE PROPERTY

It is unlawful to:

- hunt within one kilometre of a residence, whether the occupants are present or not, without the permission of the occupants,
- hunt in a way that is likely to cause damage to crops, livestock, domestic animals, or other personal property, or
- hunt in a way that is likely to cause injury to a person.

TRAFFICKING IN WILDLIFE

Trafficking in wildlife means to buy, sell, trade, or distribute wildlife for gain or consideration, or to offer to do so.

It is unlawful to traffic in wildlife or possess wildlife for the purpose of trafficking, without a permit. Wildlife includes wildlife parts and the eggs of migratory birds and game birds.

VEHICLES AND ROADWAYS

It is unlawful to:

- have a loaded firearm in or on a vehicle,
- discharge a firearm on or across the travelled portion of a public road or highway, or
- use a vehicle to chase, drive, flush, exhaust or fatigue wildlife for the purpose of hunting or to assist another person hunting.

Vehicle includes a car, truck, aircraft, motorcycle, all-terrain cycle, 4-wheeler and snowmobile, and any trailer drawn by the vehicle. It does not include a boat, unless the boat is on a trailer.

WASTE OF MEAT OR FUR

It is unlawful to allow the waste of meat from a game bird, small game animal or big game animal, other than a wolf, bear, coyote or furbearers. If a small game animal or game bird is delivered to a taxidermist to be mounted, the waste of meat provisions of the *Wildlife Act* do not apply. Meat is considered to be wasted when part of an animal that is reasonably suitable for human consumption is:

- fed to dogs or other domestic animals,
- abandoned,
- destroyed or allowed to spoil,
- used for bait, or
- left in the field without being properly dressed and cared for to prevent the meat from being scavenged or spoiled.

Meat includes the neck and rib meat, the two front quarters down to the lower leg joint, the two hind quarters down to the hock, the backstraps and the tenderloins. It does not include the head, hide or viscera.

It is unlawful to allow the hide of a bear, coyote, wolverine or wolf to be wasted.

WOUNDING AND RETRIEVING WILDLIFE

If you wound wildlife while hunting you must make a reasonable effort to kill it. When you kill a game bird, big game animal or small game animal you must make a reasonable effort to retrieve the carcass.

Penalties for violations of the *Wildlife Act*

Fines and imprisonment The maximum penalty for a general offence under the ***Wildlife Act***, such as hunting out of season, is a $50,000 fine and/or imprisonment up to 12 months. The maximum penalty for an offence involving specially protected wildlife, or profiting from a wildlife related offence, is a $100,000 fine and imprisonment up to 24 months.

Automatic loss of hunting licence Some offences can also result in an automatic loss of the current-year hunting licence and the following year's licence. Offences in this category include hunting out of season, exceeding the bag limits and wasting meat.

Forfeiture of vehicles, equipment and wildlife A Conservation Officer has the authority to seize any vehicles or equipment used in the commission of an offence under the ***Wildlife Act*** as well as any wildlife taken in contravention of the Act. In the event of a conviction, these items may be forfeited to the Crown, permanently.

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

Wolves, wolverines and coyotes are furbearers that can be taken on a big game hunting licence. Muskrat, beaver, lynx, marten, mink, fisher, otter, weasel (ermine), fox and red squirrel are fur-bearing animals which may not be taken except under a valid trapping licence.

MIGRATORY BIRDS

It is unlawful to hunt migratory birds without a federal migratory game bird permit and a Yukon small game or big game hunting licence. The federal permit is available at post offices along with the regulations describing legal species and bag limits. Open season for ducks, geese, rails, coots, sandhill cranes and snipe runs from September 1 to October 31. All other migratory birds are protected from hunting.

SMALL GAME AND GAME BIRDS

A small game licence entitles you to hunt snowshoe hare, arctic ground squirrel, porcupine, grouse and ptarmigan. Marmots, woodchucks and all other small mammals and birds (except those noted in the migratory bird regulations) are protected.

Species	Season Dates		Bag Limits	
	Zone 6 Subzone 4-03	All other zones	Daily	Possession
Snowshoe hare Arctic ground squirrel Porcupine	Closed	Apr 1 - Mar 31	No limit	
Spruce/Ruffed Grouse (aggregate limit)	Closed	Sept 1 - Nov 30	10	30
Blue Grouse	Closed	Sept 1 - Nov 30	5	15
Sharptail Grouse	Closed	Sept 1 - Nov 30	5•	15•
Ptarmigan	Closed	Sept 1 - Mar 15	10	30

• Except Zone 5: Daily - 2, Possession - 6

AREAS CLOSED TO SMALL GAME HUNTING

Parks and sanctuaries

It is unlawful to hunt wildlife of any kind within the boundaries of the following parks and sanctuaries:

- Kluane National Park
- Ivvavik National Park
- Vuntut National Park
- Kluane Wildlife Sanctuary
- Herschel Island Territorial Park
- Ddhaw Ghro (McArthur Wildlife Sanctuary)

Roadway corridors

It is unlawful to hunt wildlife of any kind in the following roadway corridors:

- Annie Lake Road: 800 metres either side from the Carcross Road to km 20.5.
- Takhini Hot Springs Road: 800 metres either side from the Klondike Highway to 800 metres beyond the Takhini Hot Springs.

SHOWING RESPECT FOR SMALL GAME ANIMALS

Whenever you carry a firearm and a licence to kill an animal of any type, you should also bring along a personal code of ethics. This is particularly important when you hunt small game such as ground squirrel and snowshoe hare, which have no bag limits. These animals should not be regarded as vermin. Along with porcupine, they are a valued food source in the traditions of First Nation people and other Yukon residents.

Respect the animal. Take only what you need. Use all that you take.

MOOSE

Cow moose are protected from hunting.

ATTACHING THE SEAL (SEE PAGE 7)

Moose seals can be attached around the base of an antler or the tendon of a hind quarter.

EVIDENCE OF SEX AND SPECIES

The head or skull attached to the antlers or the scrotum attached to the carcass are considered evidence of sex for moose. You must keep evidence of sex until you get the carcass home or until a Conservation Officer has inspected it.

KILL REPORTING

Everyone who kills a moose must report the kill to an Environment Yukon office no later than February 10, 2006.

When you come into the office, or report by telephone, our staff will fill out a form and record the species, sex, location and date of your kill. Please ensure that you have the kill location, sex of the animal, date and your hunting licence and seal numbers readily available for reference.

Wanted: biological samples from Yukon moose

Environment Yukon is monitoring diseases and parasites affecting hunted Yukon wildlife. We want to learn about the types of diseases and parasites that are present, how many animals are affected, and in which areas of the Yukon. See Monitoring Wildlife Health on page 5 for more information.

POPULATION OUTLOOK

There are about 65,000 to 70,000 moose in the Yukon. Overall numbers are thought to be stable or slowly increasing – a positive outlook.

Some areas of concern exist, however. While the Yukon-wide harvest is believed to be within the estimated sustainable limit of 2000 to 2800 moose per year, the harvest in a few areas is near, or may exceed, what is sustainable. These are usually areas with relatively easy access and high hunting pressure.

Limited budgets and increasing costs mean we can generally only afford to survey two or three high priority areas each year. Population assessments are therefore based on a combination of aerial surveys, ground based monitoring, and local knowledge. In fall 2004, we conducted full scale aerial surveys in the Faro and Haines Junction areas. We also did less intensive surveys in the Whitehorse South, Nisutlin and Teslin Burn areas. These surveys are part of the Department's ongoing efforts to monitor high priority moose populations throughout the Yukon. You can obtain the results of these surveys and other moose studies by contacting your Regional Biologist, or Moose Management Biologist Richard Ward at (867) 667-5787.

We need the help of all hunters if we are to avoid serious moose population declines and the imposition of new hunting restrictions. Hunters are encouraged to avoid areas of high hunter congestion and to seek out more remote areas whenever possible.

Hunters are also asked to report their kill promptly. Prior to 2001, the average reported harvest by non-First Nation residents was about 520 moose per year. In 2001, a new mandatory kill reporting system for moose and caribou was introduced. Under the new system only successful hunters were required to report their kill. The average reported harvest since 2001 has dropped to less than 400 moose per year. While this may accurately reflect hunter success, it may also be the case that some hunters are not reporting their moose harvest. We would like to remind successful hunters to report their moose kill by February 10, 2006. (See page 12 for information on mandatory kill reporting).

Voluntary No-Hunting Request

Increased hunting pressure in the Faro area has raised concerns about the long-term welfare of the local moose population. An initial survey of the Game Management Subzone 4-45 area in 1997 indicated a low proportion of mature bulls in the area and relatively low moose numbers in accessible portions of the subzone. A broader regional survey in 2004 was conducted to help monitor the impact of harvest, and to address local questions about moose distribution, abundance and population composition in areas adjacent to GMS 4-45.

We have held meetings over the past few years with hunters in Faro and with other concerned Yukoners to find ways to ensure that this moose population remains healthy. Many hunters requested the use of public education and voluntary compliance, instead of legislated hunting restrictions, to ensure the harvest does not exceed the sustainable limit. In response, we are testing a voluntary moose harvest management approach. To succeed, we need the support and cooperation of everyone who hunts in the Faro area.

Under this approach, hunters in the Faro area (Game Management Subzones 4-42 through 4-46) are asked to report their harvest within 48 hours of the kill. Reports can be made either to the Faro Conservation Officer at (867) 994-2862 or to the TIP hotline at 1-800-661-0525. The harvest will be tracked through the season. If the allowable harvest for the area is reached, hunters will be asked to hunt elsewhere for the remainder of the season. Hunters will be notified of the voluntary closure through signs in the Faro area, radio and newspaper ads. The area will be open to hunting as normal for the following season.

Hunters are also asked to refrain from special guiding non-resident moose hunters in Game Management Subzones 4-42 through 4-46.

This voluntary approach has many advantages for hunters over legislated hunting restrictions. It does, however, require a conscientious effort from moose hunters to report their harvest promptly and to refrain from hunting in specified areas when the allowable harvest has been reached. If this voluntary management system works, the approach may be considered in other regions with high harvest pressure. If the harvest continually exceeds the sustainable limit, legislated hunting restrictions will have to be implemented.

We know from experience that hunters want to be active participants in the sound management of moose. We share the common objective of wanting to ensure that Yukon moose populations continue to thrive.

Hunting moose or bison? Hunt with a partner.

An adult moose or bison will provide 220 to 300 kg of dressed meat. That's why it's a good idea to hunt with a partner and share the meat as well as the experience.

It's a real shame when wild meat is thrown out or fed to the dogs because it's been sitting in the freezer too long. To avoid unlawful waste, share extra meat with friends or donate it to a local charity.

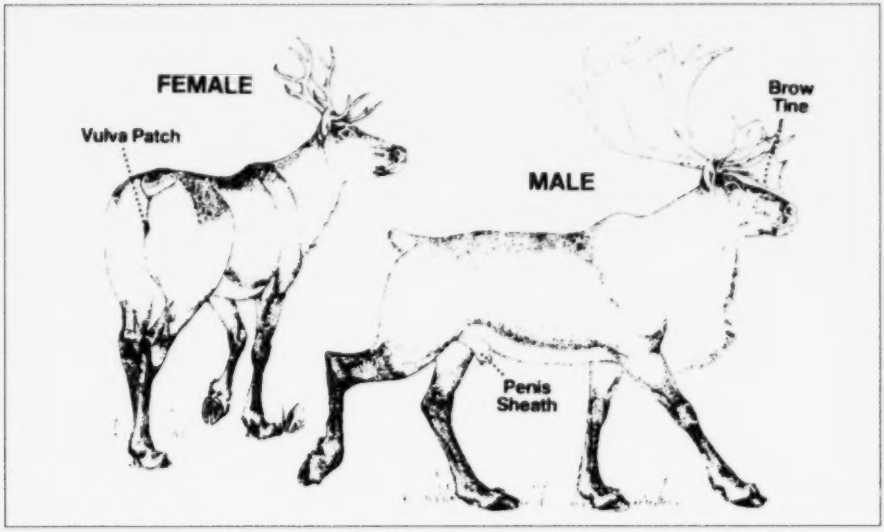
CARIBOU

Protected caribou

Cow caribou are protected from hunting, except in Zone 1 and parts of Zone 2.

Male caribou during rut

Hunters should note that the meat of a large bull caribou during rut may not be edible and demands an acquired taste.



Cows and immature bulls have similar antlers. Take a closer look.

ATTACHING THE SEAL (SEE PAGE 7)

Caribou seals can be attached around the base of an antler or the tendon on a hind quarter.

EVIDENCE OF SEX AND SPECIES

The head or skull attached to the antlers, or the scrotum attached to the carcass, are considered evidence of sex for caribou. You must keep evidence of sex until you get the carcass home or until a Conservation Officer has inspected it.

KILL REPORTING

Everyone who kills a caribou must report the kill to an Environment Yukon office no later than February 10, 2006.

When you come into the office, or report by telephone, our staff will fill out a form and record the species, sex, location and date of your kill. Please ensure that you have the kill location, sex of the animal, date and your hunting licence and seal numbers readily available for reference.

Wanted: biological samples from Yukon caribou

Environment Yukon is monitoring diseases and parasites affecting hunted Yukon wildlife. We want to learn about the types of diseases and parasites that are present, how many animals are affected, and in which areas of the Yukon. See Monitoring Wildlife Health on page 5 for more information.

POPULATION OUTLOOK

Chisana Caribou Recovery Project

The Chisana herd is a small, genetically distinct, population of caribou inhabiting east-central Alaska and southwest Yukon. The herd summers almost entirely in Wrangle-St. Elias National Park and Preserve in Alaska. Much of the herd's winter range falls within Kluane Wildlife Sanctuary. Historically the herd numbered as high as 3,000 animals in the early 1960's. Since 1989 the herd has declined from about 1,800 to less than 700 animals in fall 2003.

The decline in the population of Chisana caribou was caused by high predator success. Predators of the herd include not only wolves, but also bears and eagles preying on calves. With few calves surviving and the adult caribou aging beyond their prime reproductive years, the herd faced catastrophic decline.

The direction given through public consultations in Beaver Creek, Yukon and Tok, Alaska was for wildlife managers to intervene proactively, before a drastic drop in population further limited the potential for recovery. The challenge was to find an acceptable way to relieve predation on the Chisana herd calves.

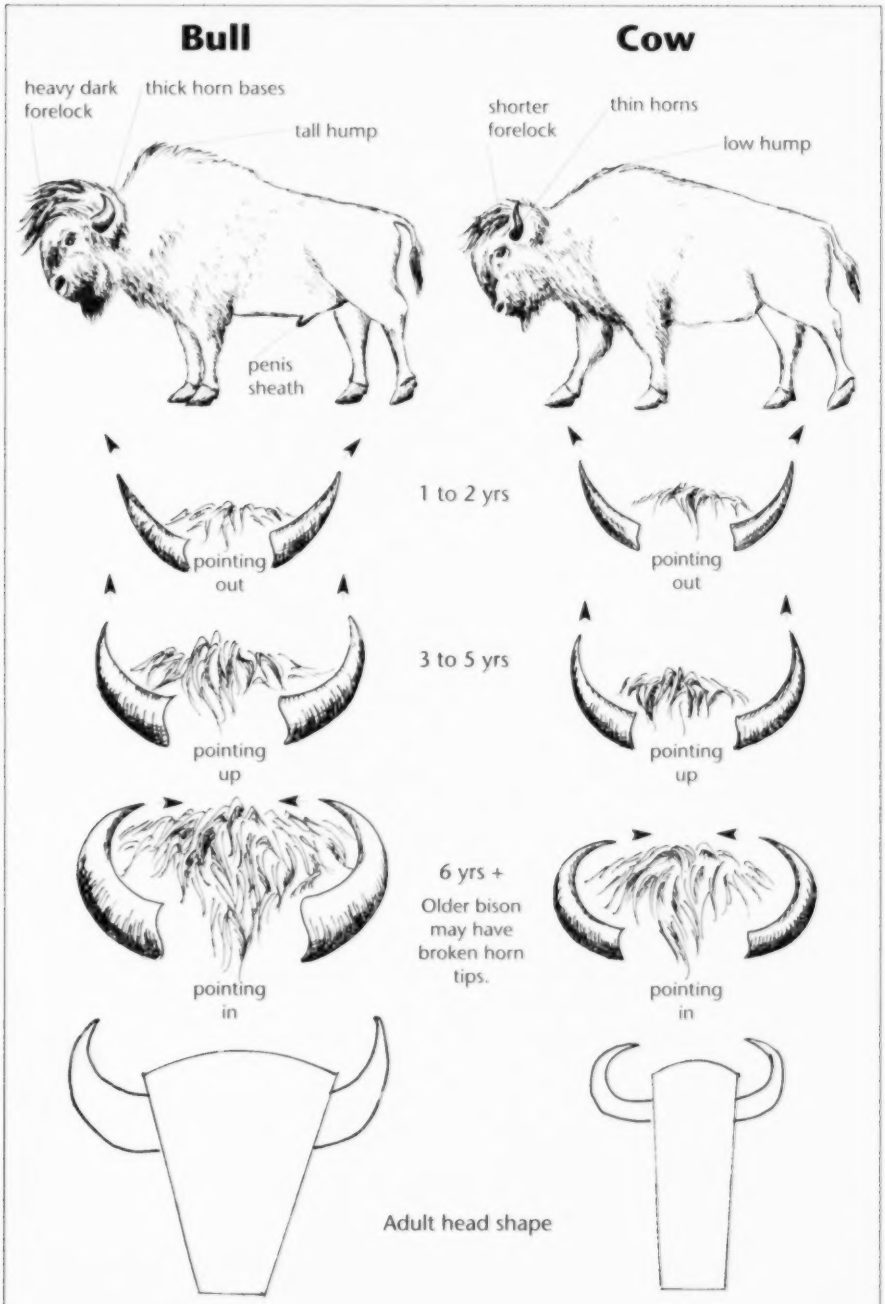
A Chisana Recovery Team was established, including all key international resource management agencies, the White River First Nation, the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board, and other community and conservation organizations. Representatives began meeting in spring 2002 to provide direction for recovery efforts. White River First Nation formally expressed its support for all measures necessary to protect and recover the herd, including restricting all harvesting and a 'captive-rearing' project on the herds range.

The first 'captive-rearing' project to increase calf survival was carried out in March 2003. At a facility developed on the herd's Yukon winter range, 17 pregnant Chisana caribou were captured and held in a compound to keep them safe from predators. The caribou were released from the compound in June when calves were better able to escape predation. 'Captive reared' caribou had a 70% calf survival rate the following fall when calves were 5 month-olds and had much greater certainty of living to adulthood. This compared to only 13% calf survival among the sample of radio-collared free-ranging females.

The team decided to continue with a larger scale project in 2004, capturing 29 pregnant cows. There was a 76% calf survival rate for 'captive reared' caribou compared to only 14% among free-ranging. An even larger scale project with 50 pregnant cows is taking place in 2005.

'Captive-rearing' on a herd's natural range has distinct advantages over captive-breeding at a facility by overcoming difficulties with caribou anti-predation behavior, genetic composition, disease exposure, costs and public acceptance. Other methods of reducing predation on the herd such as predator control are impractical because it is a trans-boundary population ranging in Wrangle-St. Elias Park in Alaska and Kluane Wildlife Sanctuary in Yukon. 'Captive rearing' can make a difference to Chisana herd population size and structure and will likely lead to the herd being removed from its 'at risk' listing. The experiment also holds potential for recovering other small and threatened caribou populations throughout North America.

WOOD BISON


Bull
Cow
heavy dark forelock
thick horn bases
tall hump
penis sheath
shorter forelock
thin horns
low hump
1 to 2 yrs
pointing out
pointing out
3 to 5 yrs
pointing up
pointing up
6 yrs +
Older bison may have broken horn tips.
pointing in
pointing in
Adult head shape

PERMIT HUNT ONLY

Wood bison are open to hunting by permit only. See pages 9-10 for details about the permit process and number of permits available.

ATTACHING THE SEAL (SEE PAGE 7)

Bison seals can be attached to the tendon on a hind quarter.

COMPULSORY SUBMISSION

When you kill a bison you must deliver the lower jawbone, or the incisor bar, to a Environment Yukon office no later than 10 days after the end of the season in which the bison was killed. The incisor bar is the forward section of the lower jaw including the front teeth and a short segment of jawbone. If you cut the lower jawbone about 5 cm (2 in.) behind the front teeth you will have the incisor bar.

Wanted: biological samples from Yukon bison

Environment Yukon is monitoring diseases and parasites affecting hunted Yukon wildlife. We want to learn about the types of diseases and parasites that are present, how many animals are affected, and in which areas of the Yukon. See Monitoring Wildlife Health on page 5 for more information.

POPULATION OUTLOOK

Bison were reintroduced to the Yukon in the late 1980s as part of the national Wood Bison Recovery Program. The species was common throughout the Yukon 2,000 to 3,000 years ago and was present in local areas as recently as 400 to 500 years ago. A range reconnaissance study carried out in the early 1980s identified the Nisling River watershed as the best bison range in the southern Yukon, with a carrying capacity of at least 400 animals.

Between 1988 and 1992, 170 bison were released in the Nisling River valley. Since then the herd has grown to over 500 animals and expanded its range into the Aishihik, Sekulmun and Hutshi lakes watersheds.

The bison management plan calls for a herd size of about 500 animals. The herd now numbers about 530 animals and appears to have stabilized.

Since wolves have not yet learned how to prey on bison, hunting is the primary means of limiting the herd size. Without hunting, the herd would grow at a rate of 15-20% per year.

Bison hunting by permit started in 1998. In the 2004/2005 season 22 cows and 33 bulls were taken. It is hoped that hunters will focus their efforts on harvesting cows to regulate herd growth.

The Yukon wood bison herd is now providing meat hunters with an alternative to moose in the southern Yukon. A large bull can weigh 1000 kg (2,200 lb.) on the hoof but much of this weight is made up of viscera and head. An average adult cow weighs about 450 to 630 kg (1000 to 1400 lb.).

Bison were easy to approach when hunting first began here. Now however, they have expanded their range and are wary of people. A successful hunt now requires more time and effort.

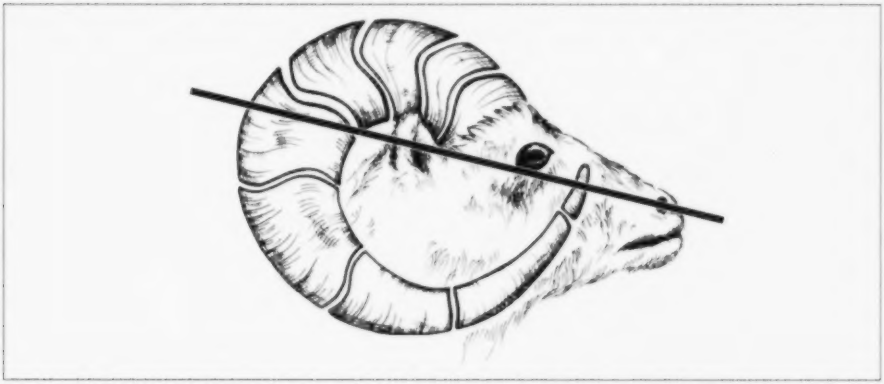
SHEEP

Protected sheep

Female mountain sheep and young are protected from hunting.

Rams with horns less than full curl are protected – unless they are 8 years of age or older as determined by growth rings on the horns. Some hunters have shot under-curl sheep with the mistaken belief they were older than 8 years. This can lead to serious consequences including charges under the ***Wildlife Act***.

So if you're not sure, don't shoot. A full curl ram is illustrated below.



If you are not absolutely sure it's a full-curl ram, DON'T SHOOT.

When viewed from the side, with horn bases aligned, a full curl ram has at least one horn that extends beyond a line running from the centre of the nostril to the lowermost edge of the eye. Check the horns carefully. Sheep horns viewed from below can appear larger than they really are.

ATTACHING THE SEAL (SEE PAGE 7)

Mountain sheep seals should be attached through an eye socket or nostril.

EVIDENCE OF SEX AND SPECIES

The horns attached to the head or skull, or the scrotum attached to the carcass, are considered evidence of sex for sheep. You must keep evidence of sex until you get the carcass home or until a Conservation Officer has inspected it.

COMPULSORY SUBMISSION

When you kill a mountain sheep, you must deliver the horns attached to the skull including the eye sockets to a Conservation Officer or wildlife technician not later than 10 days after the season closure, or upon the request of a Conservation Officer.

Please skin the head and remove all tissues from behind the horns before you bring the submission to an Environment Yukon office. A whole head will not fit in the measuring jig, especially if it is frozen.

HOW MANY LAMBS DID YOU SEE?

Give us your report of nursery sheep observations and we'll give you predictions about future hunting opportunities

Sheep group together in nursery bands made up of ewes, lambs and yearlings, and ram bands made up of adult males. Knowing the number of lambs present in nursery bands today can tell us what the ram bands will look like in the future. As a sheep hunter, you can help provide this information, and you can benefit from the results.

1. Use this form to keep a record of the number of lambs in each nursery band you observe while hunting, along with the number of ewes and yearlings in the band.
2. If you see two or three separate nursery bands on a mountain side, please record separate information for each band. Record your observations of all nursery bands, even those without lambs.
3. Please record the date and location (Subzone No.) along with your comments.

Nursery Sheep Observations

Date	Location (subzone)	No. of lambs	No. of ewes and yearlings	Comments

Yukon Environment

Please return your report by November 10, 2005 to an Environment Yukon office or the Fish and Game Association. You can also mail it to: Jean Carey, Sheep/Goat Biologist, Environment Yukon, Box 2703, Whitehorse, YT, Y1A 2C6, or fax it to (867) 393-6263.

YUKON FISH & GAME ASSOCIATION

Nursery Sheep Observations

Date	Location (subzone)	No. of lambs	No. of ewes and yearlings	Comments

General comments

Ewes, yearlings and any two-year old rams still with the nursery band should be counted separate from the lambs.

Lambs are the young of the year, easily distinguished from other nursery sheep.

Please use binoculars and scopes to make your observations at a distance. If the sheep change their behaviour, you're too close.

For more information contact Jean Carey at (867) 667-5849
or e-mail jean.carey@gov.yk.ca

Please provide your name and address if you'd like to receive a summary report of the project.

Name:_____Address:_____

IDENTIFICATION PLUGS

All sheep horns submitted for inspection will have a metal identification plug inserted by a Conservation Officer or wildlife technician. These numbered plugs are necessary to combat theft and the illegal trade in sheep horns. It is unlawful to remove or tamper with a plug.

Wanted: biological samples from Yukon sheep

Environment Yukon is monitoring diseases and parasites affecting hunted Yukon wildlife. We want to learn about the types of diseases and parasites that are present, how many animals are affected, and in which areas of the Yukon. See Monitoring Wildlife Health on page 5 for more information.

HOW MANY LAMBS DID YOU SEE?

Yukon hunters have always watched their favourite hunting spots with an eye to the future. Because they know what's happening out there today can affect hunting opportunities tomorrow.

Each summer sheep hunters and others are asked to report how many lambs and nursery sheep they see as they are travelling in the mountains. Nursery sheep are ewes, yearlings, and the few 2-year-old rams that have not yet joined the ram bands. With this information, biologists can predict if the population is increasing or decreasing, and what hunting opportunities will likely be 7 or 8 years from now (when the male lambs are old enough to be full curl).

Last year seems to have been an "average" year for lamb production in the territory. It's likely that enough lambs were born to replace those animals that will die this year but not enough for the populations to get much larger.

Looking back, we know that there was good lamb production through most of the Yukon in the mid-1990s. These rams are now becoming full curl. More full curl rams in the population helps to explain why more sheep were killed by resident hunters last year than in the previous few years.

Looking ahead, we can predict that few rams will be reaching full curl about four or five years from now because few lambs were born in 1999, 2000, and 2001. That's why you are encouraged to take older rams this year. These rams will die off anyway over the next few years, so if we harvest them first, the younger rams will survive to take their place.

Trying to take the oldest ram is always the safest harvest strategy. But horn size is not the only indicator of age. Look for darker horns, broomed horns, sway backs and pot bellies, and older looking faces instead of bright-eyed young-looking faces.

Your observations in the field this year will build on our past success and add to our understanding of Yukon's sheep populations. The more information we have and share, the better choices we can make about harvesting sheep.

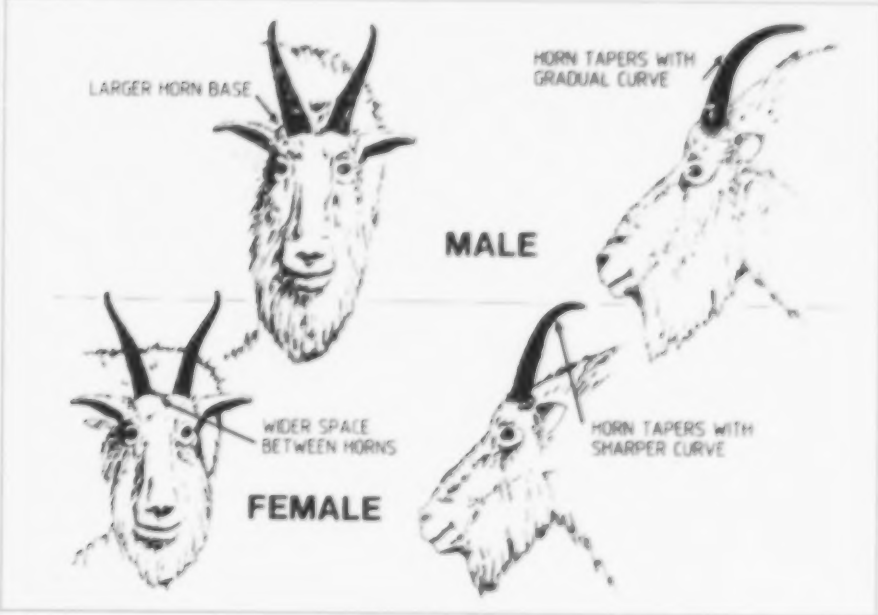
Thanks to the Fish and Game Association for supporting this program. It's one way the knowledge and experience of local hunters can be used to improve wildlife management and enhance the hunting experience.

GOAT

Protected goats

Female mountain goats with young are protected from hunting.

Since females are important for reproduction, you are encouraged to select male goats. Males tend to be solitary and are up to 30 per cent larger than females. They stretch forward to urinate, while females squat. The most effective way to identify a male is by stalking close enough to study the size and shape of the horns.



Take a closer look.

ATTACHING THE SEAL (SEE PAGE 7)

Mountain goat seals can be attached to the hide, through the eye socket or nostril.

EVIDENCE OF SEX AND SPECIES

The horns attached to the head or skull, or the scrotum attached to the carcass, are considered evidence of sex and species for goats. You must keep evidence of sex until you get the carcass home or until a Conservation Officer has inspected it.

COMPULSORY SUBMISSION

When you kill a mountain goat, you must deliver the horns attached to the skull ito a Conservation Officer or Wildlife Technician not later than 10 days after the season closure, or upon the request of a Conservation Officer.

Wanted: biological samples from Yukon mountain goats

Environment Yukon is monitoring diseases and parasites affecting hunted Yukon wildlife. We want to learn about the types of diseases and parasites that are present, how many animals are affected, and in which areas of the Yukon. See Monitoring Wildlife Health on page 5 for more information.

POPULATION OUTLOOK

Mountain goats are relatively uncommon in the Yukon where they are at the northern limit of their range. An estimated 1,700 goats are found only in the lower third of the territory, mainly in isolated pockets in the southwest and in the Logan Mountains north of Watson Lake. More than half of the Yukon's mountain goats live in Kluane National Park and the adjoining Kluane Wildlife Sanctuary.

Goat management decisions must be made with caution because of the nature of this species. When threatened, goats run to cliffs where they are out of reach of natural predators, but not hunters. Their range use is strongly traditional and predictable because of specialized habitat requirements. While these traits make things easy for goat hunters, they make goats vulnerable to over-harvest. And since goats are also difficult to census, our ability to identify population declines is limited.

We want a piece of your goat hide

If you harvest a goat this season please bring a small piece of air-dried hide, about the size of a dime, when you bring the horns in for inspection.

Environment Yukon is taking part in an international study of mountain goat genetics and we need DNA samples to contribute. Fewer than 10 goats are harvested in the Yukon each year because our populations are at the extreme northern limit of goat range and numbers are low. So each sample counts.

When DNA samples from Yukon goats are compared with samples from other areas, we'll have a better understanding of how mountain goats evolved and occupied their current range. And better understanding means better management.

There were hunters here before

As you hunt in alpine areas you may find traces of other hunters who have used these areas over thousands of years. Ancient animal remains and prehistoric artifacts are occasionally found in alpine areas. These items provide scientists with valuable information about the past and about ecological changes over time.

Please report any findings to the Heritage Resource Branch or to the local First Nation. Your cooperation will help add to our knowledge of Yukon's past. Please be aware that it is unlawful to disturb or remove objects from these sites.

For more information contact the Yukon Cultural Services Branch at (867) 667-5386 or toll free 1-800-661-0408.

GRIZZLY BEARS

Protected grizzly bears

All females with cubs and all cubs are protected from hunting. A grizzly bear cub includes any grizzly bear that is less than three years old.

ATTACHING THE SEAL (SEE PAGE 7)

Grizzly bear seals are composed of two parts; one should be attached to the hide and the other to the skull.

EVIDENCE OF SEX AND SPECIES

The hide with baculum (penis bone) attached is considered evidence of sex for male grizzly bears. You must keep evidence of sex until a Conservation Officer or wildlife technician has completed the mandatory biological inspections. After the inspection has been completed, you may remove these parts.

COMPULSORY SUBMISSION

When you kill a grizzly bear you must deliver the complete skull and, if it is a male bear, the baculum attached to the hide, to a Conservation Officer or wildlife technician not later than 10 days after the season closure, or upon the request of a Conservation Officer. Season closure means the end of the spring hunt or fall hunt in which the bear was taken.

DEFENDING LIFE OR PROPERTY

If you are forced to kill a bear in defence of life or property you must report the kill to a Conservation Officer as soon as possible. You will be required to submit the head and the pelt with claws attached. For more information on your rights and obligations in defending life and property, read the regulations applying to non-hunting kills on page 23.

POPULATION OUTLOOK

Grizzly bears inhabit the entire Yukon from the B.C. border to Herschel Island off the Arctic coast. Since the Yukon's northern interior environment is less productive than southern or coastal environments, our bears are spread fairly thin over the landscape. The territorial population is estimated at 6,000 to 7,000 animals.

Wildlife managers are working to reduce the harvest of female bears and the number of nuisance bears that are destroyed each year. The reproductive rate of the species is so low that the loss of a few female bears can have a significant impact on a population.

North Slope Grizzly Bear Study

The Yukon Government, in partnership with Parks Canada and the Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee, has initiated a six-year grizzly bear population study on the Yukon North Slope. The project began in 2004 and will provide information on population size, birth rate, death rate, where bears can be found at different times of the year, and how much they move around. It will also include a review of harvest activity in the North Slope area.

The study includes gathering information from local residents as well as conducting science-based research. Information will be gathered from Aklavik residents to record their observations of bear activity and to gather information on harvesting. A DNA mark-recapture study will provide information on movement and population size by collecting hair samples from bears using special traps. Radio collars will be used to follow bear movement, determine survival rates and to find out what habitat the bears are using at different times of year. This part of the study is designed to determine how changes in habitat can influence population size and movements. The habitat work can also provided population estimates based on the amount of good habitat for grizzly bears.

ONE GRIZZLY BEAR EVERY THREE YEARS

The bag limit for grizzly bears in all open subzones is one bear every three licence years. This means if you shoot a grizzly bear in the 2005-2006 season you cannot take another grizzly anywhere in the Yukon until the 2008-2009 season.

SELECTING MALES

It is difficult to judge the sex of a bear in the field. Unless you have considerable experience distinguishing males from females, AVOID HUNTING BEARS THAT ARE TRAVELLING TOGETHER. Bears travel together as spring breeding pairs, as recently weaned two- or three-year-olds, and as families consisting of sows with new cubs, yearlings, or two-year-old offspring.

If you do encounter a solitary bear, these tips may help you determine its sex:

- Adult male grizzly bears are generally dark; they have smooth fur, tiny ears, wide shoulders, square heads, and long necks.
- A sow urinates behind her back legs. A boar urinates in front of his back legs.
- Grizzly bears found in high alpine areas are most likely to be sows.

Two aids are available to help you learn more about identifying the sex and age of Yukon grizzly bears. A 68-minute video, *Take A Closer Look*, is available on loan from your community library or Environment Yukon office. A personal copy may be purchased from the Yukon Fish And Game Association for $25 by phoning (867) 667-4263. A 30-page booklet, *Hunt Wisely: A Guide to Male-Selective Grizzly Bear Hunting*, is also available from your Environment Yukon office.

It is unlawful to use bait for bear hunting.

Garbage kills bears

When a bear learns that people produce tasty garbage, it becomes a threat to all of us. Sooner or later, that spoiled bear will have to be killed. Bears deserve better treatment than that. So please pack all of your garbage out of the bush. Burying flattened cans does not work. Bears and other animals will soon dig up the site.

It is an offence under the ***Wildlife Act*** to leave food, garbage or other attractants available to bears or other dangerous wildlife. Leaving garbage in the backcountry is also an offence under the ***Environment Act***.

BLACK BEARS

Protected black bears

All females with cubs, and all cubs, are protected from hunting. A black bear cub includes any black bear that is less than two years old.

Note: Any black bears found together in autumn are a female and cub family group. They are protected. A female black bear may hide her cubs in a tree for up to five hours while she feeds. So please take the time to make sure that the bear you are hunting is alone.

Is it a black bear or a grizzly?

1. Highest point of back is over the hind legs. No prominent shoulder hump.	1. Highest point of back is muscular hump over front shoulders.
2. In profile, muzzle is straight and long.	2. In profile, brow gives face a dished or concave look. Not as well defined in yearlings.
3. Front claws are dark coloured, relatively short and well curved.	3. Front claws are light coloured, 10 cm long or longer, slightly curved.

ATTACHING THE SEAL (SEE PAGE 7)

Black bear seals can be attached to the hide or skull.

COMPULSORY SUBMISSION

When you kill a black bear, you must deliver the complete skull to a Conservation Officer or wildlife technician not later than 10 days after the season closure, or upon the request of a Conservation Officer. Season closure means the end of the spring hunt or fall hunt in which the bear was taken.

It is unlawful to use bait for bear hunting.

DEFENDING LIFE OR PROPERTY

If you are forced to kill a bear in defence of life or property you must report the kill to a Conservation Officer as soon as possible. You will be required to submit the head and the pelt with claws attached. For more information on your rights and obligations in defending life and property, read the regulations applying to non-hunting kills on page 23.

POPULATION OUTLOOK

Black bears are distributed from the B.C.-Yukon border to the northern tree line near Old Crow. They are most numerous in the southern and central parts of the territory. A rough estimate puts the Yukon black bear population at about 10,000 animals.

The Yukon's mountainous terrain tends to concentrate the range of the black bear. Unlike the grizzly, this is a forest bear and its range in the Yukon is confined to the river valleys and their finger-like strips of forested habitat.

POLAR BEARS

Throughout the winter, small numbers of polar bears hunt along a narrow strip of the Yukon's Arctic coast, on Herschel Island, and on the offshore ice. In midsummer, these bears move northward with the retreating edge of the ice pack.

Through their land claim agreement, the Inuvialuit of the western Arctic have the exclusive right to harvest polar bears on the Yukon's North Slope.

WOLVES, COYOTES AND WOLVERINES

Wolves, coyotes and wolverines may be taken on a big game licence. It is unlawful to waste the pelts of these animals.

MARKED WOLVES

There are three fertility treated wolves wearing radio collars in the area between Kluane Lake, Aishihik Lake and the Nisling River in Zone 5. These animals are protected from hunting. Please check for a radio collar before shooting. A wolf wearing a collar can usually be identified by a "check" mark or indentation in the fur around the neck when seen from a distance.

Compulsory pelt sealing for wolves and wolverines

If you kill a wolf or a wolverine you must submit the pelt to a Conservation Officer or Sealing Agent within 15 days of the season closure or BEFORE the pelt is sold or transferred, whichever comes first. Pelts are sealed with a numbered metal tag. A $10.00 sealing fee is charged for wolf and wolverine pelts, GST extra.

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AND OTHER WILDLIFE

ELK

Elk from Elk Island National Park were first introduced to the Yukon in 1951 and 1954. Releases in 1988, 1989 and 1994 helped build the population and two wild herds exist today. The Takhini herd occupies the Takhini River valley west of Whitehorse and the Hutshi Lake herd ranges from north of Champagne to the Braeburn area. The combined population of the two herds is about 300 elk. Naturally occurring elk have recently been documented in the Beaver River area of the southeast Yukon where they seem to be moving up from northern BC. All elk are protected from hunting.

DEER

Mule deer sightings in the southern Yukon have become relatively common in the last few decades. Most sightings have occurred along the Klondike Highway between Whitehorse and Dawson, on the Alaska Highway between Teslin and Haines Junction, and in the Ross River area. The current mule deer population is estimated to number in the hundreds but it may be increasing in size. A few whitetailed deer may also be present in some parts of the southern Yukon. All deer are protected from hunting.

COUGARS

The carcass of a male cougar was found near Watson Lake in the fall of 2000. Twenty-five reliable cougar sightings in the Yukon since 1944 had suggested the cougar was present in low numbers. The carcass, however, is the first hard evidence that cougars live here. A strong relationship between cougar sightings and mule deer observations indicates the cougar may have followed the mule deer, its prime food source, as the mule deer expanded its range into the Yukon. Please report all cougar sightings to Environment Yukon. All cougars are protected from hunting.

CHISANA CARIBOU HERD

The Chisana Caribou Herd is protected from all hunting. Herd size has declined from 1,800 animals in 1989 to 400 animals in 2000 and biologists are concerned about potential extirpation. The Chisana herd ranges in the Kluane Wildlife Sanctuary and along the North Alaska Highway between Donjek River and White River.

MUSKOX

The Yukon muskox population is believed to number 150-200 animals in several small herds ranging across the Yukon North Slope. Muskox have been removed from the specially protected list but are not open to hunting. A muskox management plan is being developed that may include future harvesting opportunities.

MARKED WILDLIFE

Bison, caribou, moose, wolves and muskox have been fitted with radio collars in several areas. These animals are protected from hunting. Please report sightings to Environment Yukon. While it is illegal to harvest collared wildlife, it can happen in error. If this should happen to you please report it to the nearest Environment Yukon office or Conservation Officer. It is important that collars are returned to Environment Yukon.

SEASON DATES AND BAG LIMITS

SPECIAL AREA RESTRICTIONS

Ivvavik National Park
Vuntut National Park
Herschel Island Territorial Park

These parks are closed to licensed hunting. Inuvialuit beneficiaries have the exclusive right to hunt within Ivvavik National Park and Herschel Island Territorial Park for subsistence purposes. Vuntut Gwitchin beneficiaries have the exclusive right to hunt within Vuntut National Park for subsistence purposes.

Dempster Highway

Week-long closures

Caribou hunting may be closed for a one-week period in the fall to let the leaders cross the Dempster Highway. Closure will be announced in local media.

Big game no-hunting corridor

Big game hunting is prohibited within 500 metres either side of the centre line of the Dempster Highway from kilometre 68 to the NWT border. Small game and game bird hunting is permitted in this corridor (*Wildlife Act*).

Development corridor

The Dempster Highway development corridor extends to eight kilometres either side of the centre line of the Dempster Highway from kilometre 68 to the NWT border (*Area Development Act*).

Off-road vehicles: Off-road use of vehicles including all terrain vehicles and motorized trail bikes is prohibited within the Dempster Highway development corridor.

Snowmobiles: The use of snowmobiles is prohibited within the Dempster Highway development corridor until the ground is covered with snow.

Restrictions on snowmobile use will be lifted each fall when conditions are right, and will be advertised in local media.

Bag limits

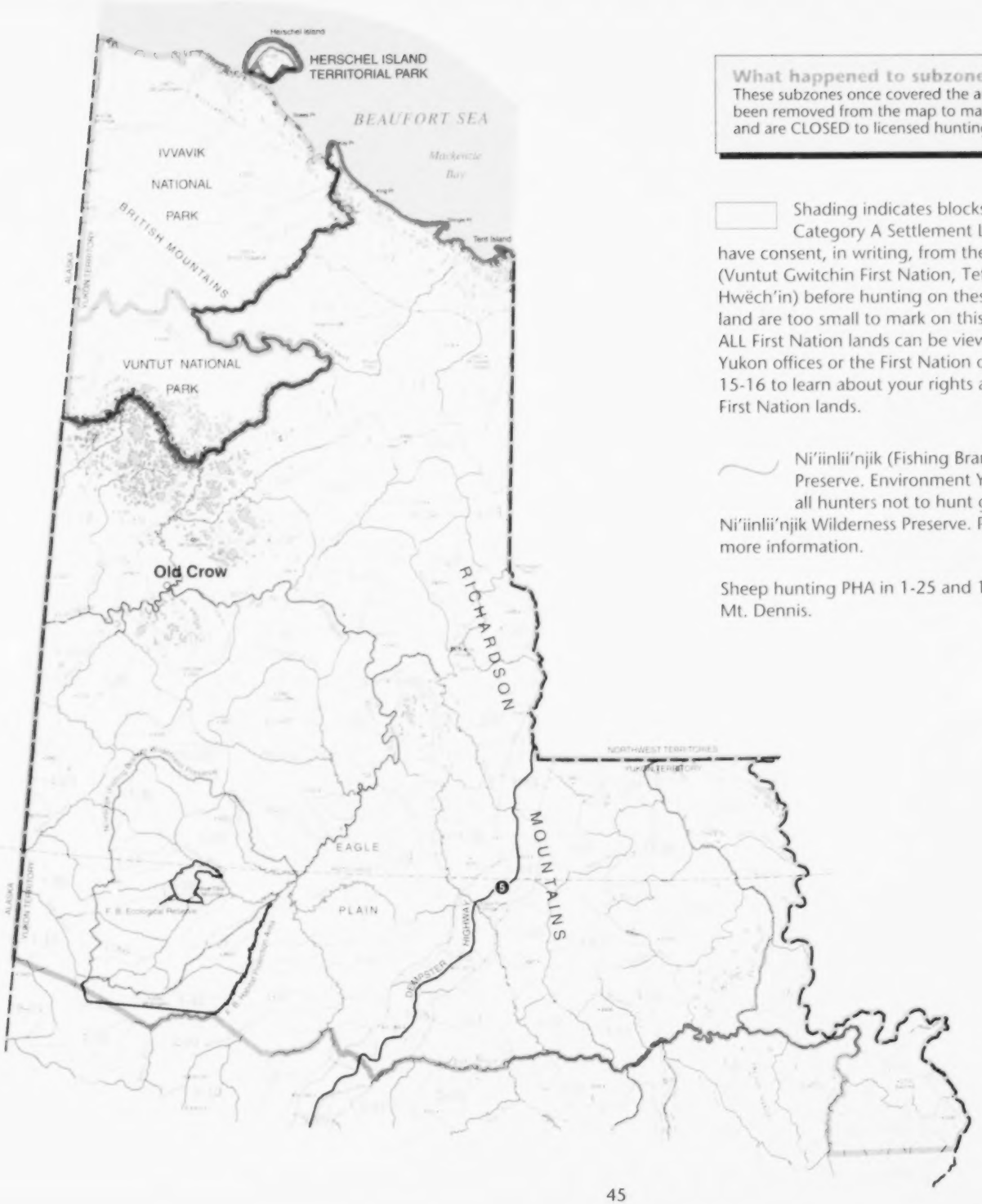
The bag limits listed under each Zone in the pages that follow are territory-wide bag limits. For example, you can shoot only one moose each year in the Yukon; NOT one moose in each Zone.

Caribou and black bear bag limits can vary from one Subzone to another. The bag limit that applies in the Subzone where you are hunting is your territory-wide limit for that species.

ZONE 1

Season Dates

Subzone	Season Dates	Bag Limit
Male Moose		
1-01	CLOSED	CLOSED
1-04, 1-05, 1-12 to 1-15, 1-17 to 1-19, 1-21 to 1-72	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Female Caribou **CLOSED for a one-week period each fall, to be announced.*		
1-01	CLOSED	CLOSED
1-04, 1-05, 1-12 to 1-15, 1-17 to 1-19, 1-21 to 1-52, 1-57 to 1-72	Aug 1 to Jan 31	Two caribou may be taken if at least one is taken from Zone 1 or 2 in subzones where the limit is two.
1-53 to 1-56	Aug 1 to Jan 31*	
Male Caribou **CLOSED for a one-week period each fall, to be announced.*		
1-53 to 1-56	Aug 1 to Jan 31*	
1-04, 1-05, 1-12 to 1-15, 1-17 to 1-19, 1-21 to 1-52, 1-57 to 1-72	Aug 1 to Jan 31	
1-01	CLOSED	CLOSED
Sheep	Aug 1 to Sept 15	
1-25, 1-28	*Special permit required (see page 11)*	One
1-01, 1-04, 1-05, 1-12 to 1-15, 1-17 to 1-19, 1-21 to 1-24, 1-26, 1-27, 1-29 to 1-72	CLOSED	CLOSED
Goat	CLOSED	CLOSED
Spring Black Bear		
1-01	CLOSED	CLOSED
1-04, 1-05, 1-12 to 1-15, 1-17 to 1-19, 1-21 to 1-72	Apr 15 to June 21	Two (total) each licence year
Fall Black Bear		
1-04, 1-05, 1-12 to 1-15, 1-17 to 1-19, 1-21 to 1-72	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
1-01	CLOSED	CLOSED
Spring Grizzly Bear		
1-01, 1-39, 1-53, 1-54,	CLOSED	CLOSED
1-15, 1-17 to 1-19, 1-21 to 1-38, 1-40 to 1-52, 1-55 to 1-72	Apr 15 to June 21	One (total) every three licence years
1-04, 1-05, 1-12, 1-13, 1-14	Apr 15 to June 21 *Special permit required (see page 11)*	One each year
Fall Grizzly Bear	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
1-04, 1-05, 1-12, 1-13, 1-14,	*Special permit required (see page 11)*	
1-15,1-17 to 1-19, 1-21 to 1-38, 1-40 to 1-52, 1-55 to 1-72	Aug 1 to Nov 15	One (total) every three licence years
1-01, 1-39, 1-53, 1-54	CLOSED	CLOSED
Wolverine		
1-01, 1-04, 1-05, 1-12 to 1-14	CLOSED	CLOSED
1-15, 1-17 to 1-19, 1-21 to 1-72	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Wolf		
1-01, 1-04, 1-05, 1-12 to 1-14	CLOSED	CLOSED
1-15, 1-17 to 1-19, 1-21 to 1-72	Aug 1 to Mar 31	Three (residents) Two (non-residents)
Coyote		
1-01,1-04, 1-05, 1-12 to 1-14	CLOSED	CLOSED
1-15, 1-17 to 1-19, 1-21 to 1-72	Aug 1 to Mar 31	No limit
Muskox	CLOSED	CLOSED



What happened to subzones 1-02, 1-03, 1-06 to 1-11, 1-16 and 1-20?
These subzones once covered the areas inside Ivvavik and Vuntut national parks. They have been removed from the map to make it clear that these parks are under federal jurisdiction and are CLOSED to licensed hunting.

Shading indicates blocks of First Nation Category A Settlement Lands. Hunters must have consent, in writing, from the affected First Nation (Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation, Tetlit Gwich'in or Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in) before hunting on these lands. Some blocks of land are too small to mark on this map. Detailed maps of ALL First Nation lands can be viewed at Environment Yukon offices or the First Nation office. Please read pages 15-16 to learn about your rights and responsibilities on First Nation lands.

Ni'iinlii'njik (Fishing Branch) Wilderness Preserve. Environment Yukon respectfully asks all hunters not to hunt grizzly bears inside the Ni'iinlii'njik Wilderness Preserve. Please read page 3 for more information.

Sheep hunting PHA in 1-25 and 1-28 does not include Mt. Dennis.

ZONE 2
Season Dates
OGILVIE
MOUNTAINS
NAHONI
RANGE
Dawson
DEMPSTER HIGHWAY
KLONDIKE HIGHWAY
SILVER TRAIL
Stewart Crossing
0 10 20 30 40 50 km

ZONE 2

Season Dates

Shading indicates blocks of First Nation Category A Settlement Lands. Hunters must have consent, in writing, from the affected First Nation (Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation, Tetlit Gwichin First Nation, First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun or Tr'ondek Hwëch'in First Nation) before hunting on these lands. Some blocks of land are too small to mark on this map. Detailed maps of ALL First Nation lands can be viewed at Environment Yukon offices or the First Nation office. Please read pages 15-16 to learn about your rights and responsibilities on First Nation lands.

SPECIAL AREA RESTRICTIONS

ZONE 2
Season Dates

McQuesten Lake: moose hunting restriction

It is unlawful to hunt moose within 1 km of McQuesten Lake, or on McQuesten Lake itself, without a valid permit. You can obtain a permit free of charge if you have a valid big game hunting licence and a moose seal. There is no limit on the number of permits that will be issued in 2005.

Dempster Highway

Big game no-hunting corridor

Big game hunting is prohibited within 500 metres either side of the Dempster Highway from kilometre 68 to the NWT border. Small game and game bird hunting is permitted in the corridor.

Development corridor

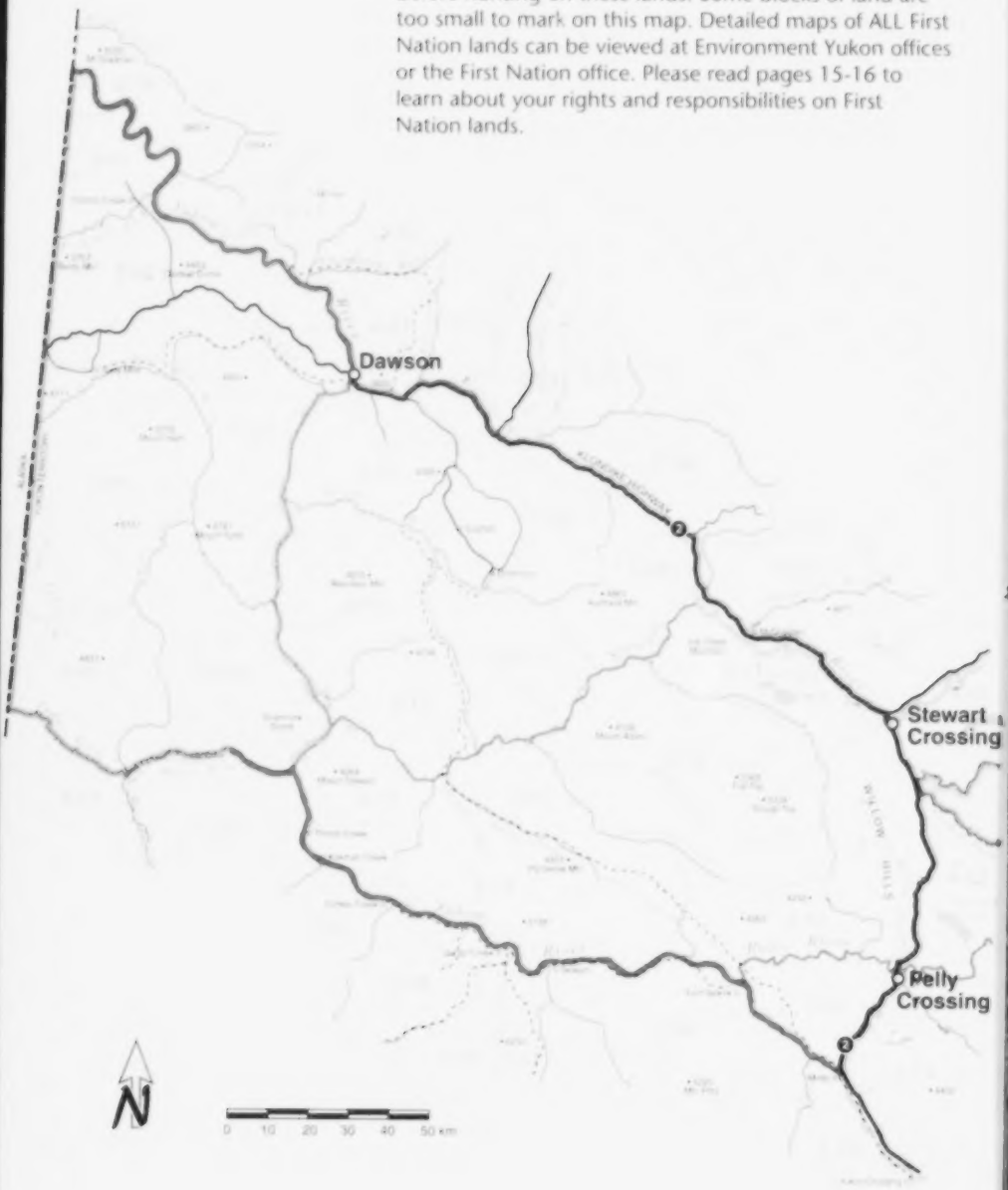
The Dempster Highway development corridor extends to eight kilometres either side of the centre line of the Dempster Highway from kilometre 68 to the NWT border.
Off-road vehicles: Off-road use of vehicles including all terrain vehicles and motorized trail bikes is prohibited within the Dempster Highway development corridor.
Snowmobiles: The use of snowmobiles is prohibited within the Dempster Highway development corridor until the ground is covered with snow. Restrictions on snowmobile use will be lifted each fall when conditions are right, and will be advertised in local media.

Subzone	Season Dates	Bag Limit
Male Moose		
All Subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Female Caribou **CLOSED for a one week period each fall, to be announced* *See also Voluntary no-hunting request on page 3.*		
2-24, 2-25, 2-29, 2-41, 2-46 to 2-63	CLOSED	CLOSED
2-42 to 2-45, 2-64, 2-65 and 2-70 to 2-93	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
2-01 to 2-23, 2-30 to 2-40, 2-66 to 2-69	Aug 1 to Jan 31	
2-26 to 2-28	Aug 1 to Jan 31 *	
Male Caribou **CLOSED for a one week period each fall, to be announced*		Two caribou may be taken if at least one is taken from Zone 1 or 2 in subzones where the limit is two.
2-26 to 2-28	Aug 1 to Jan 31 *	
2-01 to 2-23, 2-30 to 2-40, 2-42 to 2-45, 2-64 to 2-93	Aug 1 to Jan 31	
2-24, 2-25, 2-29, 2-41, 2-46 to 2-63	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Sheep		
All Subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Goat		
All Subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Spring Black Bear		
All Subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	Two (total) each licence year
Fall Black Bear		
All Subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Spring Grizzly Bear		
2-26, 2-27, 2-28	CLOSED	CLOSED
2-01 to 2-25, 2-29 to 2-93	Apr 15 to June 21	
Fall Grizzly Bear		One (total) every three licence years
2-01 to 2-25, 2-29 to 2-93	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
2-26, 2-27, 2-28	CLOSED	CLOSED
Wolverine		
All Subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Wolf		Three (residents)
All Subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	Two (non-residents)
Coyote		
All Subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	No Limit

ZONE 3

Season Dates

Shading indicates blocks of First Nation Category A Settlement Lands. Hunters must have consent, in writing, from the affected First Nation (Selkirk First Nation or Tr'ondek Hwech'in First Nation) before hunting on these lands. Some blocks of land are too small to mark on this map. Detailed maps of ALL First Nation lands can be viewed at Environment Yukon offices or the First Nation office. Please read pages 15-16 to learn about your rights and responsibilities on First Nation lands.



Subzone	Season Dates	Bag Limit
Male Moose		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Female Caribou		
All Subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male Caribou		
All Subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Sheep		
All Subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Goat		
All Subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Spring Black Bear		
All Subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	Two (total) each licence year
Fall Black Bear		
All Subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Spring Grizzly Bear		
All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	One (total) every three licence years
Fall Grizzly Bear		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Wolverine		
All Subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Wolf		
All Subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	Three (residents) Two (non-residents)
Coyote		
All Subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	No Limit

After the kill

When you kill a big game animal you must:

1. Cancel your big game seal and attach it to the carcass.
2. Keep evidence of sex attached to the carcass.
3. Deliver compulsory submissions for sheep, goat, black bear, grizzly bear and bison to a Conservation Officer or wildlife technician.
4. Report your moose and caribou kills no later than February 10, 2005.
5. Report your permit hunt results as specified on the permit.

Read the big game section for more detail about the requirements for each species.

ZONE 4

Season Dates

SPECIAL AREA RESTRICTIONS

Ethel Lake: moose hunting restrictions

It is unlawful to hunt moose within 500 metres of Ethel Lake, or on Ethel Lake itself, without a valid permit.

You can obtain a permit free of charge if you have a valid big game hunting licence and a moose seal. There is no limit on the number of permits that will be issued in 2005.

Ddhaw Ghro (Subzone 4-03) (formerly McArthur Wildlife Sanctuary)

Ddhaw Ghro is closed to all hunting.

Faro area (Subzones 4-42 to 4-46, and 4-51)

Subzone 4-51 is closed to all big game hunting. See pages 3 and 26 for information on a voluntary moose harvest management system in subzones 4-42 through 4-46.

Subzone	Season Dates	Bag Limit
Male Moose		
4-03, 4-51	CLOSED	CLOSED
4-01, 4-02, 4-04 to 4-50, 4-52	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Female Caribou		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male Caribou *		
4-03, 4-51	CLOSED	CLOSED
4-01, 4-02, 4-04 to 4-50, 4-52	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Sheep		
4-03, 4-46, 4-47, 4-51, 4-52	CLOSED	CLOSED
4-01, 4-02, 4-04 to 4-45, 4-48 to 4-50	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Goat		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Spring Black Bear		
4-03, 4-51	CLOSED	CLOSED
4-01, 4-02, 4-04 to 4-50, 4-52	Apr 15 to June 21	Two (total) each licence year
Fall Black Bear		
4-01, 4-02, 4-04 to 4-50, 4-52	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
4-03, 4-51	CLOSED	CLOSED
Spring Grizzly Bear		
4-03, 4-51	CLOSED	CLOSED
4-01, 4-02, 4-04 to 4-50, 4-52	Apr 15 to June 21	One (total) every three licence years
Fall Grizzly Bear		
4-01, 4-02, 4-04 to 4-50, 4-52	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
4-03, 4-51	CLOSED	CLOSED
Wolverine		
4-03, 4-51	CLOSED	CLOSED
4-01, 4-02, 4-04 to 4-50, 4-52	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Wolf		
4-03, 4-51	CLOSED	CLOSED
4-01, 4-02, 4-04 to 4-50, 4-52	Aug 1 to Mar 31	Three (residents) Two (non-residents)
Coyote		
4-03, 4-51	CLOSED	CLOSED
4-01, 4-02, 4-04 to 4-50, 4-52	Aug 1 to Mar 31	No limit

ZONE 4

Season Dates

*** Ethel Lake Caribou herd**
Environment Yukon respectfully asks all hunters not to hunt the Ethel Lake Caribou Herd this season. The herd ranges in subzones 3-18, 4-01 to 4-04, 4-09 and 4-10. See page 3 for more information.

Shading indicates blocks of First Nation Category A Settlement Lands. Hunters must have consent, in writing, from the affected First Nation (First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun, Selkirk First Nation or Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation) before hunting on these lands. Some blocks of land are too small to mark on this map. Detailed maps of ALL First Nation lands can be viewed at Environment Yukon offices or the First Nation office. Please read pages 15-16 to learn about your rights and responsibilities on First Nation lands.

Subzone 4-51

ZONE 5
Season Dates

SPECIAL AREA RESTRICTIONS

Takhini Hotsprings Road

All hunting is prohibited within 800 metres either side of the Takhini Hotsprings Road from the Klondike Highway to 800 metres beyond the Takhini Hotsprings.

East Kluane area (Subzones 5-34 and 5-36 to 5-39): Off-road vehicle ban

The use of vehicles for the purpose of hunting, including transporting wildlife, is prohibited in subzones 5-34, 5-36, 5-37, 5-38 and 5-39 except on designated routes. Designated routes are as follows:

- Silver City to Cultus Bay
- Fourth of July Creek road
- Gladstone Creek to Printer's Creek
- Kloo Lake roads
- McKinley Creek trail
- Cultus Bay to Fourth of July Creek
- Cultus Bay to Gladstone Creek
- Christmas Bay access road
- Jarvis River trail
- Ruby Creek trail

Aircraft, excluding helicopters, used to transport hunters for the purposes of hunting are exempt.

Snowmobiles are exempt during the bison hunting season.

Detailed maps of designated routes are available at Environment Yukon offices.

North Alaska Highway: big game no-hunting corridor

No hunting of big game is permitted within 1 km either side of the Alaska Highway from the Slims River bridge westward to the Yukon-Alaska border. Small game and game bird hunting is permitted in the corridor.

Shading indicates blocks of First Nation Category A Settlement Lands. Hunters must have consent, in writing, from the affected First Nation (Champagne and Aishihik First Nations, Selkirk First Nation, Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation, Kluane First Nation, Kwanlin Dun First Nation or Ta'an Kwäch'än Council) before hunting on these lands. Some blocks of land are too small to mark on this map. Detailed maps of ALL First Nation lands can be viewed at Environment Yukon offices or the First Nation office. Please read pages 15-16 to learn about your rights and responsibilities on First Nation lands.

ZONE 4

ZONE 5
Season Dates

Subzone	Season Dates	Bag Limit
Male Moose		
5-22 to 5-24, 5-26	CLOSED	CLOSED
5-28, 5-30 to 5-42, 5-45 to 5-47	Aug 1 to Oct 31 *Permit hunt only (see p. 9,10,11)*	One total
5-01 to 5-21, 5-25, 5-27, 5-29 5-43, 5-44, 5-48 to 5-51	Aug 1 to Oct 31	
Female Caribou		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male Caribou		
5-01 to 5-03, 5-06, 5-07, 5-09, 5-10, 5-12, 5-14, 5-18 to 5-21, 5-27, 5-28, 5-49 to 5-51	CLOSED	CLOSED
5-04, 5-05, 5-08, 5-15 to 5-17	Aug 1 to Oct 31	
5-11, 5-13, 5-22 to 5-26, 5-29 to 5-48	Aug 1 to Oct 31 *Permit hunt only (see p. 9,10,11)*	One total
Sheep		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Goat		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Spring Black Bear		
All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	Two (total) each licence year
Fall Black Bear		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Spring Grizzly Bear		
All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	One (total) every three licence years
Fall Grizzly Bear		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Wolverine		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Wolf		
5-01 to 5-13, 5-16, 5-17, 5-21 to 5-26, 5-43, 5-44, 5-49 to 5-51	Aug 1 to Mar 31	Three (residents) Two (non-residents)
5-14, 5-15, 5-18 to 5-20,	Aug 1 to Mar 31	No limit
5-27 to 5-42, 5-45 to 5-48		
Coyote		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	No limit
Bison		
North: 5-25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 42, 43 north third of 5-40	Dec 1-31 and Feb 1-29; Jan 1-31 and Mar 1-31	One total
South: 5-35, 5-37, 5-39 south, two thirds of 5-40, 5-41, 5-44 to 5-50	*Permit hunt only (see p. 9,10,11)*	

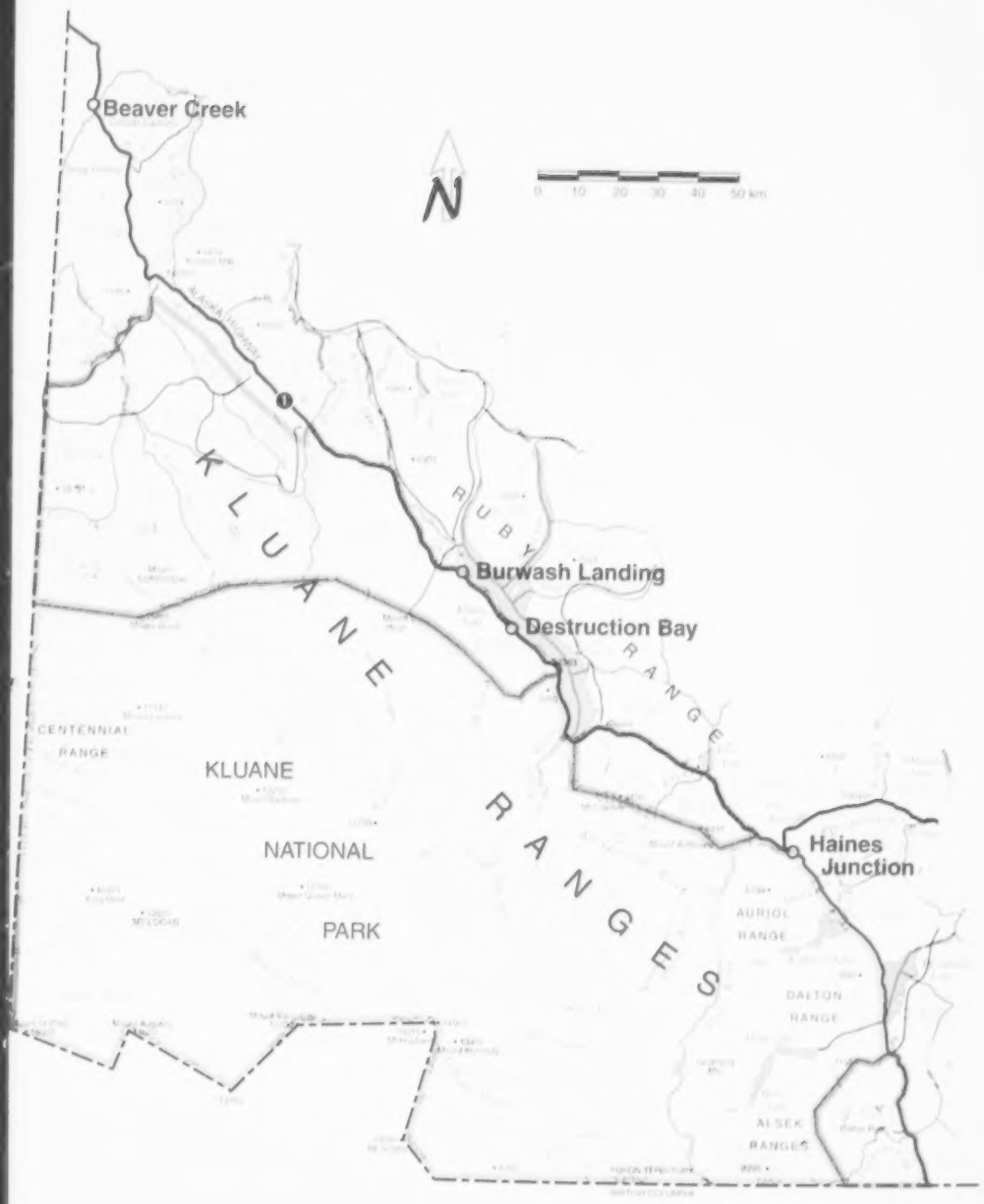
SPECIAL AREA RESTRICTIONS

Kluane Wildlife Sanctuary (Zone 6)

Zone 6 is closed to all hunting.

Subzone	Season Dates	Bag Limit
Male Moose		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Female Caribou		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male Caribou		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Sheep		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Goat		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Spring Black Bear		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Fall Black Bear		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Spring Grizzly Bear		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Fall Grizzly Bear		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Wolverine		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Wolf		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Coyote		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED

Shading indicates blocks of First Nation Category A Settlement Lands. Hunters must have consent, in writing, from the affected First Nation (Champagne and Aishihik First Nations or Kluane First Nation) before hunting on these lands. Some blocks of land are too small to mark on this map. Detailed maps of ALL First Nation lands can be viewed at Environment Yukon offices or the First Nation office. Please read pages 15-16 to learn about your rights and responsibilities on First Nation lands.


Beaver Creek
N
0 10 20 30 40 50 km
ALASKA HIGHWAY
1
KLUANE
RUBY
RANGE
Burwash Landing
Destruction Bay
CENTENNIAL
RANGE
KLUANE
NATIONAL
PARK
RANGES
Haines
Junction
AURIOL
RANGE
DALTON
RANGE
ALSEK
RANGES

ZONE 7

Season Dates

Subzone	Season Dates	Bag Limit
Male Moose		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31 *Permit hunt only (see p. 9,10,11)*	One
7-01 to 7-12	Nov 1 to Mar 31 *Extended season permit hunt only (see p. 11)*	One
Female Caribou		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male Caribou		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Sheep		
7-15, 7-18, 7-34 to 7-36	CLOSED	CLOSED
7-01 to 7-14, 7-16, 7-17, 7-19 7-20, 7-24, 7-26, 7-28, 7-29, 7-33	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
7-21 to 7-23, 7-25, 7-27, 7-30 to 7-32	Aug 1 to Oct 31 *Permit hunt only (see p. 9,10,11)*	
Goat		
7-01 to 7-33, 7-36	CLOSED	CLOSED
7-34, 7-35	Aug 1 to Oct 31 *Permit hunt only (see p. 9,10,11)*	One
Spring Black Bear		
All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	Two (total) each licence year
Fall Black Bear		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Spring Grizzly Bear		
All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	One (total) every three licence years
Fall Grizzly Bear		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Wolverine		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Wolf		Three (residents)
All Subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	Two (non-residents)
Coyote		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	No limit
Bison		
7-01, 7-02, 7-04, 7-05, 7-13	Dec 1-31 and Feb 1-29; Jan 1-31 and Mar 1-31 *Permit hunt only (see p. 9,10,11)*	One total

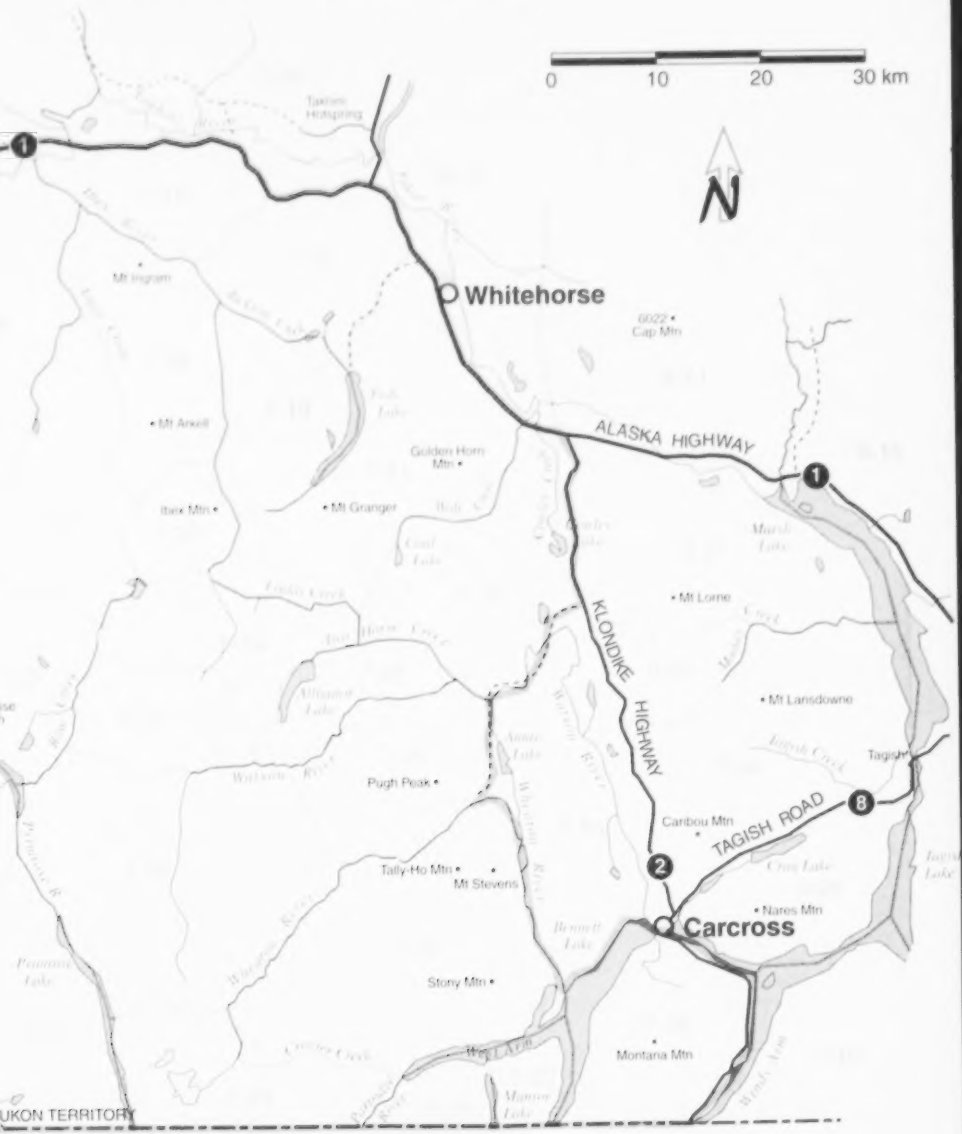
ZONE 7

Season Dates

ZONE 7

Season Dates

Shading indicates blocks of First Nation Category A Settlement Lands. Hunters must have consent, in writing, from the affected First Nation (Champagne and Aishihik First Nations or Kwanlin Dun First Nation) before hunting on these lands. Some blocks of land are too small to mark on this map. Detailed maps of ALL First Nation lands can be viewed at Environment Yukon offices or the First Nation office. Please read pages 15-16 to learn about your rights and responsibilities on First Nation lands.

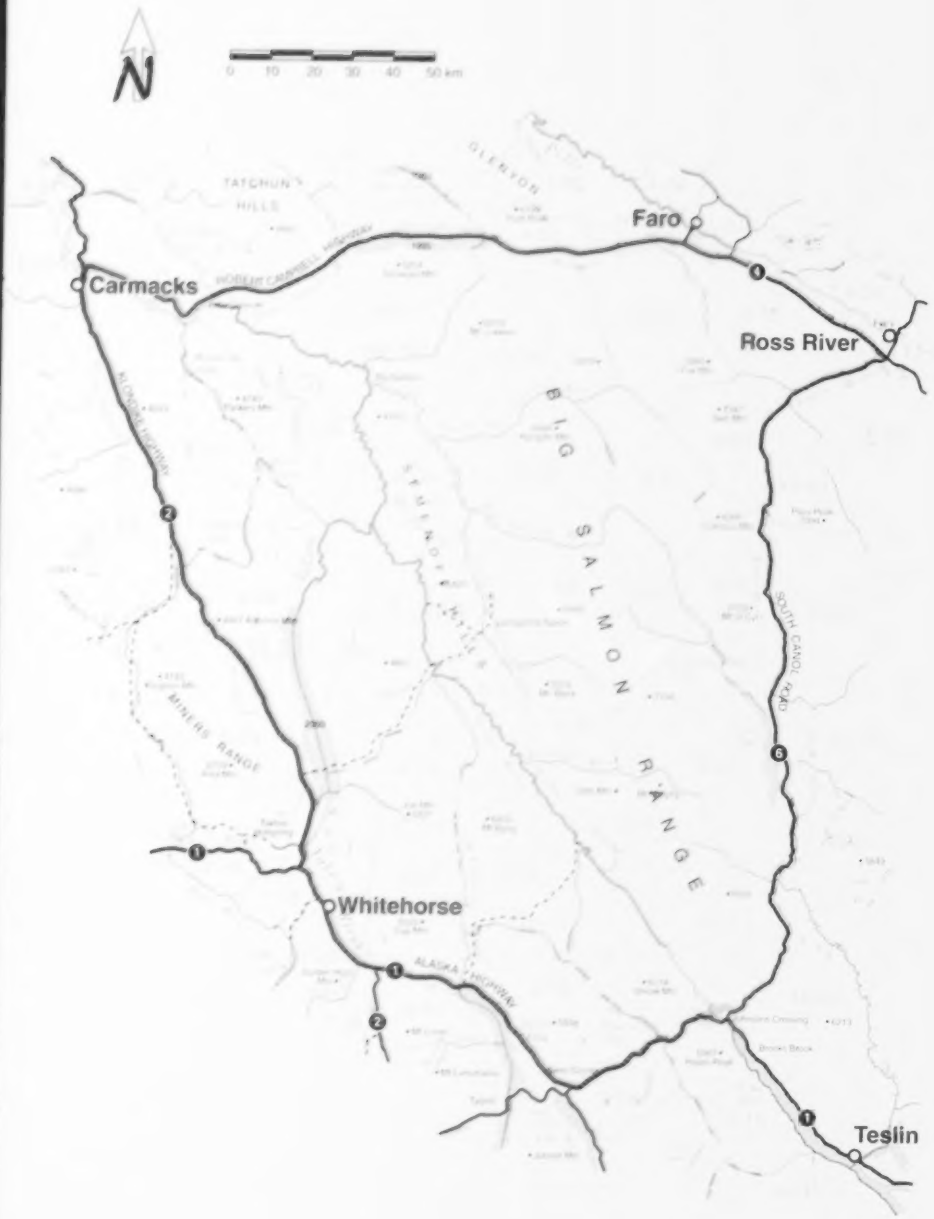


UKON TERRITORY

RITISH COLUMBIA

ZONE 8

Season Dates



ZONE 8

Season Dates

Subzone	Season Dates	Bag Limit
Male Moose		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Female Caribou		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male Caribou		
8-01 to 8-11, 8-18 to 8-25	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
8-12 to 8-17, 8-26, 8-27	CLOSED	CLOSED
Sheep		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Goat		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Spring Black Bear		
All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	Two (total) each licence year
Fall Black Bear		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Spring Grizzly Bear		
All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	One (total) every three licence years
Fall Grizzly Bear		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Wolverine		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Wolf		
All Subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	Three (residents) Two (non-residents)
Coyote		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	No limit

Shading indicates blocks of First Nation Category A Settlement Lands. Hunters must have consent, in writing, from the affected First Nation (Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation, Kwanlin Dun First Nation, Ta'an Kwäch'än Council, Teslin Tlingit Council or Champagne and Aishihik First Nations) before hunting on these lands. Some blocks of land are too small to mark on this map. Detailed maps of ALL First Nation lands can be viewed at Environment Yukon offices or the First Nation office. Please read pages 15-16 to learn about your rights and responsibilities on First Nation lands.

SPECIAL AREA RESTRICTIONS

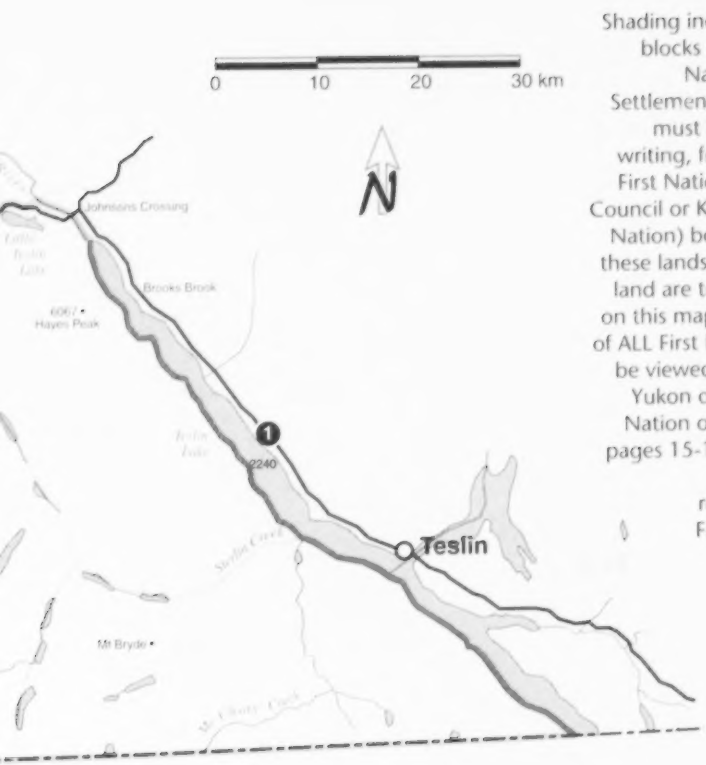
Annie Lake Road

All hunting is prohibited within 800 metres either side from the Carcross Road to kilometre 20.5.

Subzone	Season Dates	Bag Limit
Male Moose		
9-01 to 9-07	Aug 1 to Oct 31 *Permit hunt only (see p. 9,10,11)*	One total
9-08 to 9-11	Aug 1 to Oct 31	
Female Caribou		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male Caribou		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Sheep		
9-01, 9-02, 9-04 to 9-11	CLOSED	CLOSED
9-03 *Bowhunting only*	Aug 1 to Oct 31 *Permit hunt only (see p. 9,10,11)*	One
Goat		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED

ZONE 9

Season Dates



Shading indicates blocks of First Nation Category A Settlement Lands. Hunters must have consent, in writing, from the affected First Nation (Teslin Tlingit Council or Kwanlin Dun First Nation) before hunting on these lands. Some blocks of land are too small to mark on this map. Detailed maps of ALL First Nation lands can be viewed at Environment Yukon offices or the First Nation office. Please read pages 15-16 to learn about your rights and responsibilities on First Nation lands.

Subzone	Season Dates	Bag Limit
Spring Black Bear All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	Two (total) each licence year
Fall Black Bear All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Spring Grizzly Bear All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	One (total) every three licence years
Fall Grizzly Bear All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Wolverine All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Wolf All Subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	Three (residents) Two (non-residents)
Coyote All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	No limit

Shading indicates blocks of First Nation Category A Settlement Lands. Hunters must have consent, in writing, from the Teslin Tlingit Council before hunting on these lands. Some blocks of land are too small to mark on this map. Detailed maps of ALL First Nation lands can be viewed at Environment Yukon offices or the First Nation office. Please read pages 15-16 to learn about your rights and responsibilities on First Nation lands.

ZONE 10

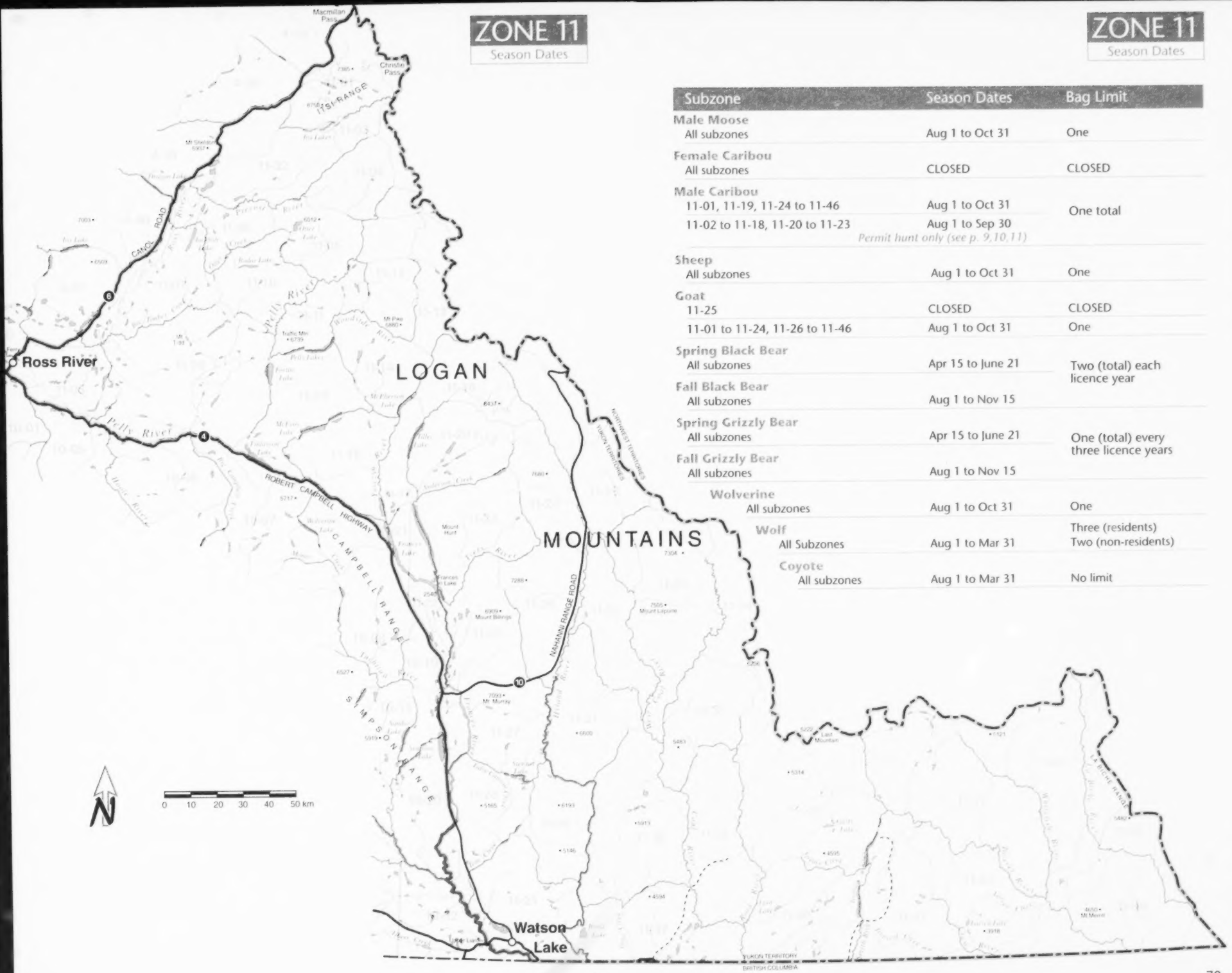
Season Dates

SPECIAL AREA RESTRICTIONS

Meister Logging Road: big game no-hunting corridor

Big game hunting is prohibited within one kilometre either side of the Meister main logging road from the north shore of the Rancheria River to the end of the road, and along the full length of the East Meister main line and all spur roads. *This no-hunting corridor was under review at time of printing. Please contact an Environment Yukon office for a status update.*

Subzone	Season Dates	Bag Limit
Male Moose		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Female Caribou		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male Caribou		
10-01	Aug 1 to Oct 10	One total
10-02 to 10-04, 10-10 to 10-16, 10-20 to 10-32	Aug 1 to Oct 31	
10-05 to 10-09, 10-17 to 10-19	Aug 1 to Sep 30	
	Permit hunt only (see p. 9,10,11)	
Sheep		
10-22, 10-28	CLOSED	CLOSED
10-01 to 10-21, 10-23 to 10-27, 10-29 to 10-32	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Goat		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Spring Black Bear		
All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	Two (total) each licence year
Fall Black Bear		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Spring Grizzly Bear		
All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	One (total) every three licence years
Fall Grizzly Bear		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Wolverine		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Wolf		Three (residents)
All Subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	Two (non-residents)
Coyote		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	No limit



ZONE 11
Season Dates

Subzone	Season Dates	Bag Limit
Male Moose		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Female Caribou		
All subzones	CLOSED	CLOSED
Male Caribou		
11-01, 11-19, 11-24 to 11-46	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One total
11-02 to 11-18, 11-20 to 11-23	Aug 1 to Sep 30	
	Permit hunt only (see p. 9,10,11)	
Sheep		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Goat		
11-25	CLOSED	CLOSED
11-01 to 11-24, 11-26 to 11-46	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Spring Black Bear		
All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	Two (total) each licence year
Fall Black Bear		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Spring Grizzly Bear		
All subzones	Apr 15 to June 21	One (total) every three licence years
Fall Grizzly Bear		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Nov 15	
Wolverine		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Oct 31	One
Wolf		Three (residents)
All Subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	Two (non-residents)
Coyote		
All subzones	Aug 1 to Mar 31	No limit

COOPERATIVE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

YUKON FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT BOARD

The Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board considers territory-wide fish and wildlife issues, consults with the public and advises the appropriate Minister, First Nations and Renewable Resources Councils on how those issues should be addressed. You can write to the Board about your fish and wildlife concerns or drop in to the office at 106 Main Street in Whitehorse. Address your concerns to: Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board, Box 31104 Whitehorse, YT Y1A 5P7. Phone: (867) 667-3754 Fax: (867) 393-6947

RENEWABLE RESOURCES COUNCILS

Local Renewable Resources Councils have been set up in the traditional territories of each of the eight First Nations with completed land claim agreements. These Councils consider local fish and wildlife issues, consult with community residents and make recommendations to appropriate Ministers, First Nations and the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board. If you live in a region that has a Renewable Resources Council you can approach its members with any concerns you have about fish and wildlife in your area.

Alsek Renewable Resources Council
Ph: (867) 634-2524; Fax: (867) 634-2527
Box 2077, Haines Junction, YT Y0B 1L0

Mayo District Renewable Resources Council
Ph: (867) 996-2942, Fax: (867) 996-2948
Box 249, Mayo, YT Y0B 1M0

North Yukon Renewable Resources Council
Ph: (867) 966-3034; Fax: (867) 966-3036
Box 80, Old Crow, YT Y0B 1N0

Teslin Renewable Resources Council
Ph: (867) 390-2323, Fax: (867) 390-2919
Box 186, Teslin, YT Y0B 1B0

Carmacks Renewable Resources Council
Ph: (867) 863-6838, Fax: (867) 863-6429
Box 122, Carmacks, YT Y0B 1C0

Selkirk Renewable Resources Council
Ph: (867) 537-3937, Fax (867) 537-3939
Box 32, Pelly Crossing, YT Y0B 1P0

Dawson District Renewable Resources Council
Ph: (867) 993-6976, Fax: (867) 993-6093
Box 1380, Dawson, YT Y0B 1G0

Laberge Renewable Resources Council
Ph: (867) 393-3940, Fax: (867) 393-3950
508 Main Street, Whitehorse, YT Y1A 2B9

Dän Keyi Renewable Resources Council
Ph: (867) 841-4274, Fax: (867) 841-5900
Box 50, Burwash Landing, YT Y0B 1V0

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COUNCIL (NORTH SLOPE)

WMAC(NS) was set up in 1988 under the Inuvialuit Final Agreement. The Council provides advice to federal and territorial Ministers, Inuvialuit co-management bodies and other groups on managing wildlife, habitat and harvesting on the Yukon North Slope. If you have any concerns about wildlife on the Yukon North slope you can contact the Council at: Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope) , Box 31539, Whitehorse, YT Y1A 6K8. Phone: (867) 633-5476 Fax: (867) 633-6900
e-mail: wmacns@web.ca www.taiga.net/wmac

PORCUPINE CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

The Porcupine Caribou Management Board (PCMB) was set up under the Porcupine Caribou Management Agreement of 1985. If you have any concerns about the Porcupine Caribou Herd you can contact the Board at: Porcupine Caribou Management Board, Box 31723, Whitehorse YT, Y1A 6L3. Phone/Fax (867) 633-4780.

THE BONING OUT METHOD

The boning out method is a good way to cut down on the weight you'll have to pack out after a successful hunt in a remote location. Use this method to remove the meat from the bones as you field dress the animal.

Step 1: Attach the seal

The first thing you should do is cancel your big game seal and attach it to the carcass. To find out where to attach the seal, check the part of this booklet that provides information on your species (pp. 26-41).

Step 2: Skin the topside of the carcass

With the animal lying on either side, start your first cut at the base of the neck. Cut through the hide but not the muscle underneath. Continue your cut lengthwise from the throat down the mid-line of the belly to the anus.

Next, cut through the hide on the back of each topside leg at the knee. Continue these cuts downward to join the main cut you made along the mid-line of the belly. Make a circular cut through the hide around each knee joint. Now skin the complete upper side of the animal around to the backbone.

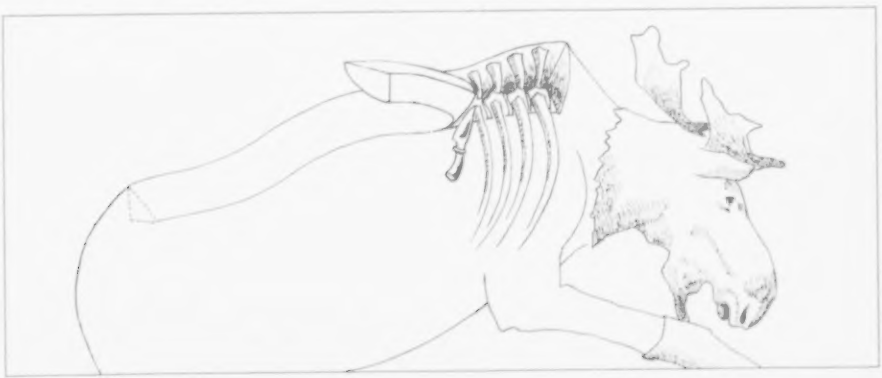
Step 3: Remove the topside legs

Raise the topside front leg and cut it off by slicing through the meat from the armpit to the shoulder. There is no bone-to-bone connection in the shoulder. Just run your knife between the large flat shoulder blade and the ribs. Once the leg is severed, set it aside on a clean surface such as a tarp, game bag or the half-skinned hide.

Next, raise the topside hind leg and carefully cut along the pelvis toward the ball and socket joint at the hip. Sever the joint and continue your cut through to the top of the pelvis until the leg is completely severed. Set it aside.

Step 4: Remove the topside backstrap and neck slab

Remove the topside backstrap by making two long, deep cuts lengthwise on the back of the carcass. The cuts will join at the backbone to form a "V" shape. Make the first cut down along the mid-line of the back to the point where the spine joins the ribs. This cut should run from the neck to the pelvis. Make the second cut along the side of the ribs and



run it upward to join the first cut along the top of the rib cage. This cut should also run from the neck to the pelvis. When it's finished the backstrap should come off in one long strip. Next, fillet the slabs of muscle off the topside of the neck.

Step 5: Repeat steps 3 and 4 on the other side

Roll the carcass over onto the half-skinned hide to expose the other side. Skin the other half of the carcass. Then repeat the cuts and procedures described in steps 3 and 4 to remove the legs, backstrap and neck slabs from the other side of the carcass.

Step 6: Remove the flank, tenderloin, liver and kidneys

Carefully cut open the belly from the bottom of the rib cage to the genitals without puncturing the stomach or intestines. Do this by making a small cut where the diaphragm joins the ribs. Insert two fingers into the puncture to guide the point of the knife as you cut back towards the genitals.

Next, cut away the flank and set it aside. Remove the guts and set aside the liver and kidneys. Remove the strips of tenderloin from the underside of the backbone between the ribs and pelvis.

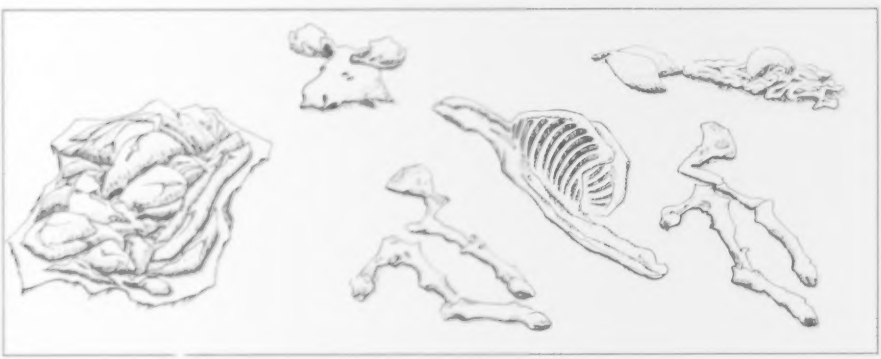
Step 7: Remove the ribs and heart

Split or remove the brisket, then remove the lungs and heart from the chest cavity, placing the heart with your meat pile. If you plan on packing out the ribs with the bone in, remove the two halves of the rib cage with a saw or use a knife to cut through the cartilage where the ribs join the spine. To bone out the ribs in place, fillet the slabs of meat off the outside of the rib cage and then cut out the strips of meat from between the ribs.

Step 8: Remove the remaining meat

Next, check the carcass over carefully and remove any remaining pieces of usable meat. Finally, remove the meat from the legs you set aside earlier.

After you've removed all the edible meat you should be left with a gut pile and a clean skeleton.



Legal evidence of sex

Leaving the scrotum and a small piece of hide attached to the meat is one way to comply with the legal requirement to keep evidence of the sex of the carcass. Another way is to keep the antlers or horns attached to the skull and pack it out along with the meat.

A FIRST NATION PERSPECTIVE ON BIG GAME

When you kill something, the animal gives its life for you. So you've got to give thanks to the great spirit. Something had to die for you to continue with your life. That's the way I look at it. —Art Johns, Carcross-Tagish First Nation

The hunting traditions of Yukon First Nation peoples have grown out of their intimate relationship with the natural world. Through wise use of local resources, the first people of the Yukon were able to feed, cloth and shelter themselves while developing rich communities and cultures, long before the White Pass Railway and the Alaska Highway provided transportation routes for imported foods. Moose and caribou in particular provided a bountiful source of food and raw material such as bone, hide and sinew.

While the equipment used by First Nation hunters has changed over the last 200 years, the way in which moose and caribou are used has remained essentially the same for countless generations. Art Johns of the Carcross/Tagish First Nation knows all about traditional uses of moose and caribou. In his desire to communicate respect for wildlife, and help reduce the waste of wild meat, he has graciously provided the information you will read in the next two pages.

Field dressing

When Art Johns dresses out a moose or caribou, he does a few things differently from the classic field dressing method. Before gutting the animal he cuts off the head, skins the carcass, and removes the shoulders and hams. Then he guts the animal in a unique way. Instead of cutting down the centre of the abdomen, he cuts around the edges of the flank or "belly flap". This flap of muscle, about 2 cm (1 in.) thick, covers the belly from the ribs to the pelvis and up to the back on each side. Art removes the belly flap in one large piece, emptying the belly cavity as he goes.

Eat everything — waste nothing

First Nation peoples traditionally eat all edible parts of a moose, right down to the hoofs. This practice avoids waste and shows proper respect for the animal that gave up its life. It also provides vitamins and nutrients which are concentrated in selected body parts.

Here's how Art Johns makes use of the whole animal.

Shoulders, hams, loin and back – Cut these large pieces of meat into roasts or steaks.

Neck and shanks – Cut a slab of meat off each side of the neck and use it in a stew or soup. The shank meat can be used the same way, or it can be left on the bone and roasted.

Brisket, ribs and flank – Ribs can be roasted in racks or cut up in smaller pieces and boiled. The brisket can be cooked the same way. The flank can be cut into small pieces and boiled or rolled into roasts if it has enough fat on it.

Head – Cut off the antlers, skin out the head and roast it over an open fire. Pick off the tender meat. The eyeballs are especially nutritious.

Moose nose – Singe the hair off the moose nose over an open fire, Cut the nose off the head just in front of the bone, then cut it in strips about 5 cm (2 in.) wide and boil them.

Bones – Leave some meat on the bones. Cut them in pieces about 10 cm (4 in.) long. Boil the bones, eat the meat off them and suck the rich marrow out of the centre.

Bone joints – The bone sections at the joints can be cut into smaller pieces and boiled in water. A fine "bone grease" will rise to the top of the pot. Let it cool until it gels and then skim it off. It makes excellent "butter" for eating with dry meat or other snacks.

Hoofs – Leave the hoofs attached to the lower legs. Burn the hair off and then boil the hoof and bone. Eat the meat off the bone right down to the hoofs.

Organs – The tongue can be boiled or roasted. The heart, kidneys and liver are usually fried. If the animal was rutting its liver may be swollen and inedible. If that's the case, leave it in the bush for the whisky jacks and ravens that keep you company.

Diaphragm – The diaphragm can be cut in strips and fried right at the kill site.

Guts – Only certain parts of the stomach and intestines should be eaten. It's best to learn directly from someone who knows the right parts. The large intestines are split lengthwise, washed out and boiled.

You can eat the organs, diaphragm, guts and flank right away. The remaining meat should be hung in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place that is protected from flies. Let the meat hang for 7 to 10 days to age and tenderize before cutting it up in meal-size portions for the freezer.

If you show respect for the animal and treat it right, it will come back to you the next time you are hungry. If you don't show respect, it will not return. That's what we tell the children so they will learn how important it is to respect the animal. —Art Johns

Keep it cool, keep it clean, keep it dry and keep scavengers away

Keep it cool: The faster the meat cools, the better it will be. Start dressing out the animal shortly after it's killed.

Keep it clean: Spilled urine, faeces or stomach contents can taint the meat. So can blood clots or shot-up meat. Be careful not to puncture the bladder, intestines or stomach, and trim away any shot-up meat.

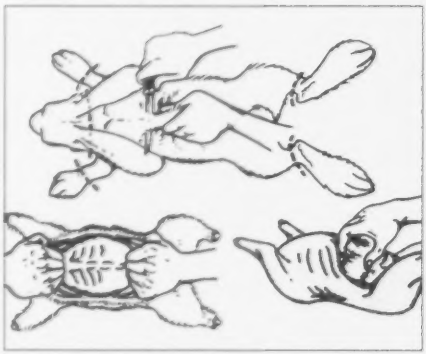
Keep it dry: A dry protective crust will protect the meat from egg-laying insects and prevent spoiling. This crust will form only if the meat is wiped dry and exposed to the air.

The field-butchered pieces of meat should be wrapped in game bags or cheese cloth. This will protect the meat while allowing air to circulate around it. Do not wrap the meat in plastic garbage bags or it will spoil quickly.

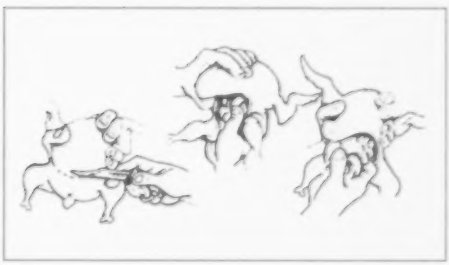
Keep scavengers away: If you must leave your meat pile for short periods as you make a series of packing trips, urinate around the pile or leave a jacket or other piece of clothing on the pile. Although they aren't fool-proof, these techniques will often keep scavengers away from the meat.

HOW TO CLEAN SMALL GAME

Here's one way to dress out snowshoe hares and arctic ground squirrels.



1. Remove the head and cut off the feet at the joints.
2. Pinch the loose skin on the back and cut through it with your knife.
3. Grasp the hide on both sides of the cut and pull apart.
4. Strip the hide completely off both ends.
5. Cut off the tail.
6. Open the body cavity at the mid-line on the belly.
7. Clean out the entrails.
8. Trim away any shot-up meat and tissue.
9. Wipe the carcass clean with dry grass or cloths.



HOW TO CLEAN GAME BIRDS

If you decided to pluck the bird's feathers rather than skin it, you should start the job immediately. As soon as the bird dies its feathers begin to set more firmly in the skin. If you're going to skin the bird, you can do it in the field or you can leave the skin on to protect the meat until you get it home.

The skinning can wait but the gutting can't. If you don't gut the bird soon after you kill it, the meat will begin to spoil. Here's one way to clean the bird.

1. Hold the bird with the breast facing upward.
2. Cut into the body cavity at the base of the breast, following the breast's lower margin.
3. Bend the two sections back and away from each other.
4. Remove the entrails.
5. Wipe the body cavity with dry grass or cloths.
6. Let the carcass cool.

Eat that bear

The law does not require you to save the meat when you kill a bear. But if you leave the meat in the bush, you're giving up a lot of decent meals. To eliminate the risk of trichinosis, just cook the meat well. If your bear has a strong flavour, marinate the meat overnight.

FIRST NATION PERSPECTIVE ON SMALL GAME

Hazel Bunbury of the Ta'an kwäch'än First Nation was raised on traditional foods on the shores of Lake Laberge and Fox Lake. "During the depression years" her mother told her, "the people at Lake Laberge lived like kings", harvesting ducks and geese, lake trout and whitefish, moose and gophers. The land was generous.

Today, Hazel teaches native languages at Whitehorse Elementary School. She still practices her hunting and fishing traditions at Lake Laberge, with her children or grandchildren at her side. She has provided the information on this page so others can learn about value of small animals in First Nation culture, and the proper ways to show respect.

Gopher, or ground squirrel (tsäl/säl)

Gophers, or ground squirrels, have always been an important food source for Southern Tutchone people. They are tasty and fairly easy to catch. In old times, gophers sometimes saved people from starvation.

Gophers were once caught in snares made from eagle feathers. Today, traps and .22 calibre rifles are used. Gophers are eaten for a short period when they first emerge from their burrows in the spring. Then they are left alone to raise their young through the summer. In the fall, gophers are harvested once again when they are fat and healthy. Gopher skins are used to make vests, jackets, blankets and robes.

Gophers can be cleaned and cooked a few different ways. Hazel's method is simple and elegant:

- Skin it.
- Gut it.
- Cut off the feet and head.
- Roast it over a fire or boil it.

To Hazel, gophers do not have a wild taste. They taste like chicken or pork. She doesn't use too much salt because that would ruin the natural flavour.

Porcupine (dëch'äw)

Porcupine are not as plentiful as gophers and are usually harvested when seen along a trail or roadway. There are many legends about the porcupine and this animal is always treated with respect by First Nation people. It has a rich, dark meat that Hazel compares to a cross between pork and beef. When moose are in the rut, says Hazel, porcupine meat has a strong flavour and should not be eaten. Porcupine should not be taken in the spring either.

Porcupine can be cleaned and roasted over a fire or boiled, in the same way that gophers are eaten. The quills are used to make quillwork, jewelry and other ornaments. In old times, drinking cups made from porcupine feet were used for ritual purposes.

"Treat the animal with respect and it will treat you the same way. That's what my mom taught me. That's what I teach my children and grandchildren. And that's what I teach the kids at Whitehorse Elementary." Hazel Bunbury, Ta'an kwäch'än First Nation.

In Hazel's tradition, showing respect means you don't harass small animals, and you don't kill something unless you're going to eat it. It also means that when you talk about animals, you don't make fun of them or talk about them in any way that might be disrespectful.

BEAR SAFETY FOR HUNTERS

Hunters need to be aware that the presence of meat and carcasses can increase the risk of bear encounters. This section includes general bear safety tips as well as special advice applying to kill sites.

Take these general precautions

Don't surprise a bear

- Choose travel routes with good visibility where possible.
- Stay alert and look ahead for bears.
- Approach thickets from upwind if you can
- Make noise to let bears know you're coming.
- Travel in groups.
- Avoid travelling at night.
- Choose a campsite well away from wildlife and human trails.

Don't attract a bear

- Never feed a bear.
- Don't bring greasy smelly foods such as bacon or canned fish.
- Pack your food in airtight containers such as zip-lock bags or hard plastic boxes.
- Thoroughly burn your garbage or pack it out in airtight containers.
- Move the food away from your tent at night.
- Don't bring food into your tent.

At the kill site

- Stay alert while field dressing your animal. Look around and listen.
- Keep a firearm within easy reach.
- Take all the meat out in one trip if possible. If not, return to the site as quickly as possible.
- Separate the meat pile from the gut pile if you have to leave the site.
- Leave your odour on or near the meat pile. Urinate around it or leave your shirt or jacket.
- Mark the kill site with lots of surveyor's tape tied so it flaps in the breeze. Remove the tape when you leave the site.

Returning to the kill site

- Carry at least one rifle in your group when returning to the site.
- Approach the site from higher ground, if possible, to give yourself a long-distance view.
- Make noise as you approach the site.
- Approach from upwind if possible.
- If a bear is present, noise and gunshots may scare it away. Remember, you cannot kill a bear to protect your meat (see page 23).

If you encounter a bear

- Group together if there are other people present.
- Speak calmly but firmly to the bear.
- If the bear is stationary, back away slowly, but DON'T RUN. Leave the area.
- If the bear stays focused on you and keeps coming as you back away, try standing your ground, raising your arms and shouting in a calm voice.
- Shoot the bear only as a last resort and report it to a Conservation Officer as soon as possible.

For more information Contact Environment Yukon.

ENVIRONMENT YUKON OFFICES

Whitehorse District
10 Burns Road
Box 2703
Whitehorse, YT Y1A 2C6
Phone: (867) 667-5221
Toll free number: 1-800-661-0408
Fax: (867) 393-6206

Dawson City District
Box 600
Dawson City, YT Y0B 1G0
Phone: (867) 993-5492

Faro District
Box 98
Faro, YT Y0B 1N0
Phone: (867) 994-2862

Haines Junction District
Box 5429
Haines Junction, YT Y0B 1L0
Phone: (867) 634-2247

Mayo District
Box 40
Mayo, YT Y0B 1M0
Phone: (867) 996-2202

Ross River District
General Delivery
Ross River, YT Y0B 1S0
Phone: (867) 969-2202

Teslin District
Box 97
Teslin, YT Y0A 1B0
Phone: (867) 390-2685

Watson Lake District
Box 194
Watson Lake, YT Y0A 1C0
Phone: (867) 536-7363

Old Crow District
Phone: (867) 993-5492

LEARN YOUR HUNTING SKILLS THE RIGHT WAY

Sign up for the free Hunter Education and Ethics Development (HEED) workshop. The 20-hour workshop is held throughout the year in most Yukon communities, depending on enrollment. Topics include firearm safety, wilderness survival, wildlife identification, hunting regulations, wildlife management and outdoor ethics.

Separate workshops are also offered for moose, sheep, bear and bison hunters. These workshops provide hunting tips as well as information about identification, meat care, ethics and regulations.

Young first-time hunters born after April 1, 1987 must successfully complete this course before being issued a hunting licence.

To register for a workshop, or for more information, call Larry Leigh at (867) 667-5617 in Whitehorse. Residents outside Whitehorse can call 1-800-661-0408 toll free.

The VITAL FOUR ACTS of firearm safety

1. Assume every firearm is loaded.
2. Control the muzzle direction at all times.
3. Trigger finger off and outside the trigger guard.
4. See that the firearm is unloaded. Prove it safe.

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How you can help

If you see someone violating the hunting or fishing laws, or dumping waste in the bush, don't confront them and risk an unpleasant reaction. That's our job. You can help by watching carefully and recording the facts including:

* date and time,
* location,
* number of people involved,
* description of the people,
* description of the vehicle and licence plate number, and
* details of the violation or activity.

Please record this information in the space provided on the back of your hunting licence. When you reach a phone you can call a Conservation Officer or the TIP line at 1–800–661–0525 and report the details of the offence. You'll be helping protect the land and wildlife you value so highly and you may be eligible for a significant cash reward.

The Yukon government does not test or endorse products and services offered in the advertising section of this booklet. Consumer comments should be directed to the appropriate retailer.

if you spot a wildfire, please

REPORT IT IMMEDIATELY

1-888-798-FIRE
(3473)

When you call, be prepared to provide the following information:

- your name, immediate location and phone number
- the location of the fire in relation to prominent landmarks such as roads, lakes, creeks or highway kilometre posts
- any known information about people or property in immediate danger
- a description of the fire

Yukon
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Services aux collectivités

Specialty Stores

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Specialty Services

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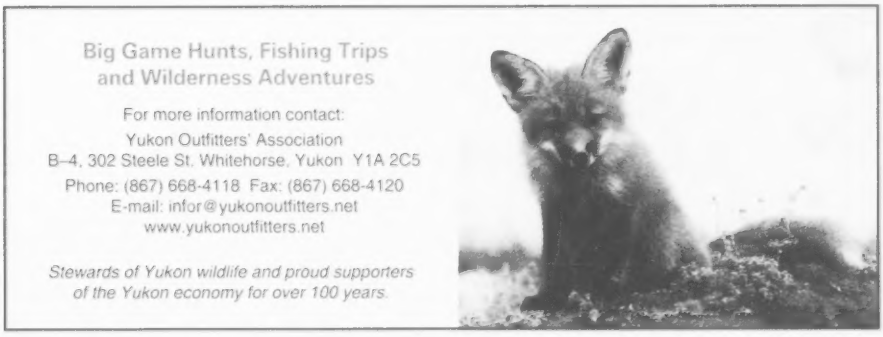
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You Can Propose Changes to Yukon Wildlife Act Regulations

Each year, changes are made to regulations under the Yukon Wildlife Act in response to public or management concerns. A major function of the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board is to provide recommendations to government on proposed changes, based on public consultation and research.

Proposal Deadline JUNE 30

Yukon Wildlife Act Regulation Change
Yukon Fish & Wildlife Management Board
Box 31104
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 5P7

The Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board presents proposed changes to the public each fall to obtain comments and hear concerns. When the public consultation is complete, the Board reviews all information and provides recommendations to the Minister of Environment. The Minister can accept, vary, replace, or set aside the Board's recommendations.

A regulation change should include:

- What is the change you propose? Be specific. Reference existing regulation this change may affect.
- Why are you proposing the change? Provide detailed rationale, background, and descriptions of any problems that have arisen as a result of either the current regulation or a lack of regulation.
- Who will be most affected by the proposed change?
- Have affected groups or individuals been consulted? Outline consultations conducted so far, particularly local Renewable Resource Councils and First Nation Governments if this is a local issue.

What is the final outcome?

If a proposal is accepted, new regulations will come into force the following year.

Who can submit proposed changes?

Governments, Renewable Resources Councils, special interest groups and individuals can all propose changes to regulations.

PROPOSAL DEADLINE JUNE 30

For more information, check: www.yfwmb@yk.ca

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For more information, check www.yfwmb.yk.ca

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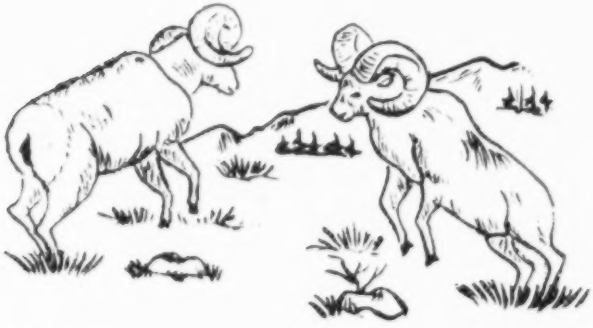

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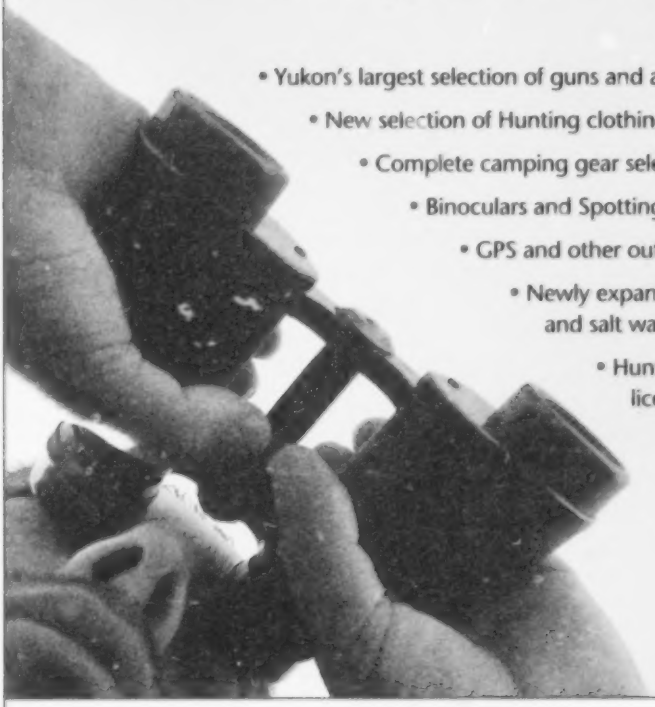

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